Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3434

11 January 1963

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Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3434 | 11 JANUARY 1963 | Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 57-124 | Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

Hong Kong Development Offers Good Trade Prospects

By Arthur Wooller, British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong

Part of the business district of Victoria City, Hong Kong. In the foreground is the Star Ferry terminal. Next to it is the New City Hall, built at a cost of HK$20 million and opened in March, 1962. Buildings included in the picture are the Bank of China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank. The building under construction at left is the American Hotel. Under construction on the waterfront is the Mandarin Hotel.

Photo: Hong Kong Government Information Services

ANYONE IN HONG KONG who went away in the first week of March last year would have seen the new American Hotel building at ground level as he left. Returning in the first week of July, he would have found the building – an hotel in the luxury class with more than 1,000 rooms – completed up to the 21st storey. This is not untypical of the tempo of building work in Hong Kong and the speed at which the skyline changes, but less obvious and more significant changes – in industrial organization and manufacturing techniques – are liable to take place with equally disconcerting speed. Hong Kong's development in the space of ten or twelve years from an entrepôt to a floating factory has become a commonplace of recent history. There are signs, however, that Hong Kong is entering a new phase of development which should offer opportunities for British industry larger than those afforded by rapid expansion of local manufacture during the fifties.

(*Continued on next page*)

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The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Hong Kong Development Offers Good Trade Prospects	57
E C G D Accounts for the Financial Year 1961-2. Cotton Board Appointment. B I S R A to Visit South Wales. Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves. Wool Tops for Beirut. Patents Liaison Group – European Patent Law. Business Monitor : Production Series. Rubber Stockpile Disposals. Dealers in Securities	67
Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty. Marking of Refrigerators. Praise for British Dairy Equipment. Marking of Imported Percussion Musical Instruments. Marking of Spectacle Frames	68
The Economy – Selected Indicators	69
Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure Confirmed	70
Rise in Industry's Stocks in Third Quarter of 1962 Confirmed	72
Turnover of the Catering Trades in November	74
Retail Sales Higher in November	75
Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in October. Production of Man-made Fibres in November	77
Hire-Purchase Business in November	78
Registrations of British and Foreign Films	80
Report on Overseas Markets in the *Export Service Bulletin*	81
Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'. Export Service Bulletin Analysis	83
Government Surplus Sales by Auction	84
Recent Export Orders	85
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	86
Opportunity for British Industry at Finnish Maritime Exhibition. British Piano Display at Frankfurt Spring Fair. New and Revised British Standards	89
Trade and Financial Arrangements	
Poland and Norway. East Germany and Finland. Portugal and Denmark. Italy and Morocco. Switzerland and Denmark	91
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	93
Hints to Businessmen Visiting India	99
Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Australia: Details of Tariff Changes	101
Australia: Revision of Customs By-laws	106
Australia: Decision on Tariff Classifications; Import Licensing Controls (Timber); Parts Orders	107
New Zealand: Customs Tariff Inquiry; Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63	108
Fiji: Customs Tariff Amended. **Federation of Malaya:** Customs Tariff Amended	109
Pakistan: Credit Restriction Withdrawn; Import Trade Control; Public Holidays. **India:** Import Policy. **Japan:** Reduction in Import Collateral Deposits. **Hong Kong:** Mineral Oil in Food Regulations. **Ceylon:** Import Trade Control	111
Mexico: Import Licensing. **British Guiana:** Import Licensing Arrangement for Calendars	112
Peru: Amendments to Customs Tariff. **United Arab Republic (Egypt):** Reorganization of State-controlled Enterprises. **Algeria:** Import Licensing Changes. **Republic of South Africa:** Customs Tariff Changes	115
South Africa: Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes	116
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Customs Tariff Changes; Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes. **Spain:** Postponement of Liberalization on Some Goods. Visit of Venezuelan Businessmen	117
Spain: Import Licence Applications. **The Netherlands:** Import Duty Tariff Quotas. **Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union:** Import Duty Tariff Quotas. **France:** Customs Modifications; Global Quotas for Dried Leguminous Vegetables	119
Irish Republic: Customs Tariff. **Norway:** Removal of Import Restrictions. **European Economic Community:** Rules of Competition	120
English Translations of the EEC Regulations	122
European Economic Community: Common External Tariff	123

Front Cover Photograph

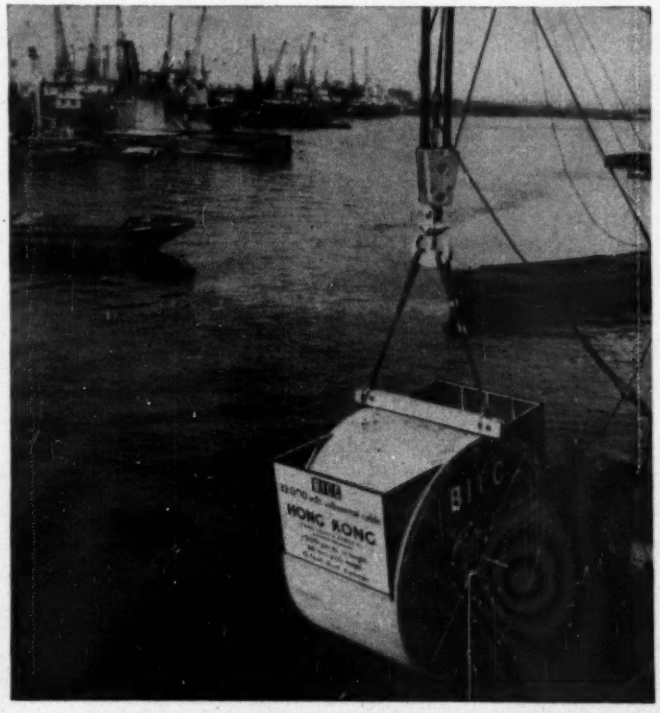
Victoria City, on Hong Kong Island, is the Colony's centre of business and administration. The 1961 Census showed the total population of the island to be just over one million, while the total population of the Colony at that time was 3,133,131. During the past 10 years Victoria has completely changed in appearance. It has been estimated that every day of the year private investors put more than HK $1 million into new building projects. On the opposite side of the harbour is Kowloon.

Photo: Hong Kong Government Information Services

Hong Kong's industrial development over the last ten years can be summarized quite briefly. At the beginning, 70 per cent. of Hong Kong's visible exports were the produce and manufactures of other countries. At the end of the period, three-quarters of Hong Kong's visible exports were provided by goods manufactured in the Colony. The value of these exports is about £180 million annually and represents a very high proportion – probably of the order of 90 per cent. – of total factory production. With a limited domestic market consisting of a predominantly Chinese population of some 3½ million and an Administration which is officially described as completely faithful to liberal economic policies of free enterprise and free trade, Hong Kong's prosperity and potential as a market for imports depends substantially on the fortunes of her exports of manufactured goods.

Descriptions of Hong Kong's industrial revolution of the fifties tend to under-emphasize the importance of earlier industrial development. Certainly, the skill and experience of the industrialists from Shanghai who came down to Hong Kong from 1949 onwards, the additions to the labour force provided by the movement of population from mainland China, and the inflow of capital from other countries all made an essential contribution. On the other hand, from the last century onwards the industries traditionally associated with the activities of a great port – ship building, sugar refining, marine engineering and the like – have been firmly established. During the thirties, the introduction of Imperial Preference encouraged both local manufacturers and the new arrivals who had come to Hong Kong to escape disturbances in South China to look to more distant Commonwealth markets, and the old established merchant houses were there to point the way: by 1935 the weaving and knitting industries were well established, and flashlights and rubber footwear began to figure as traditional Hong Kong products. In the immediate post-war years, the empty markets of the Far East, with Japan still out of the field, provided the most favourable of

(*Continued on page* 61)



A cable drum and cable, together weighing 66 tons gross and stated by the manufacturers to be the largest in the world, being loaded aboard the Ben Line cargo-passenger ship *Benvrackie* at Royal Victoria Docks, London. The 3,000 yards of 33,000 volt submarine cable, made by BICC, is for the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Hong Kong. The cable will be paid out from the mainland to Lantau Island to augment the power supply.

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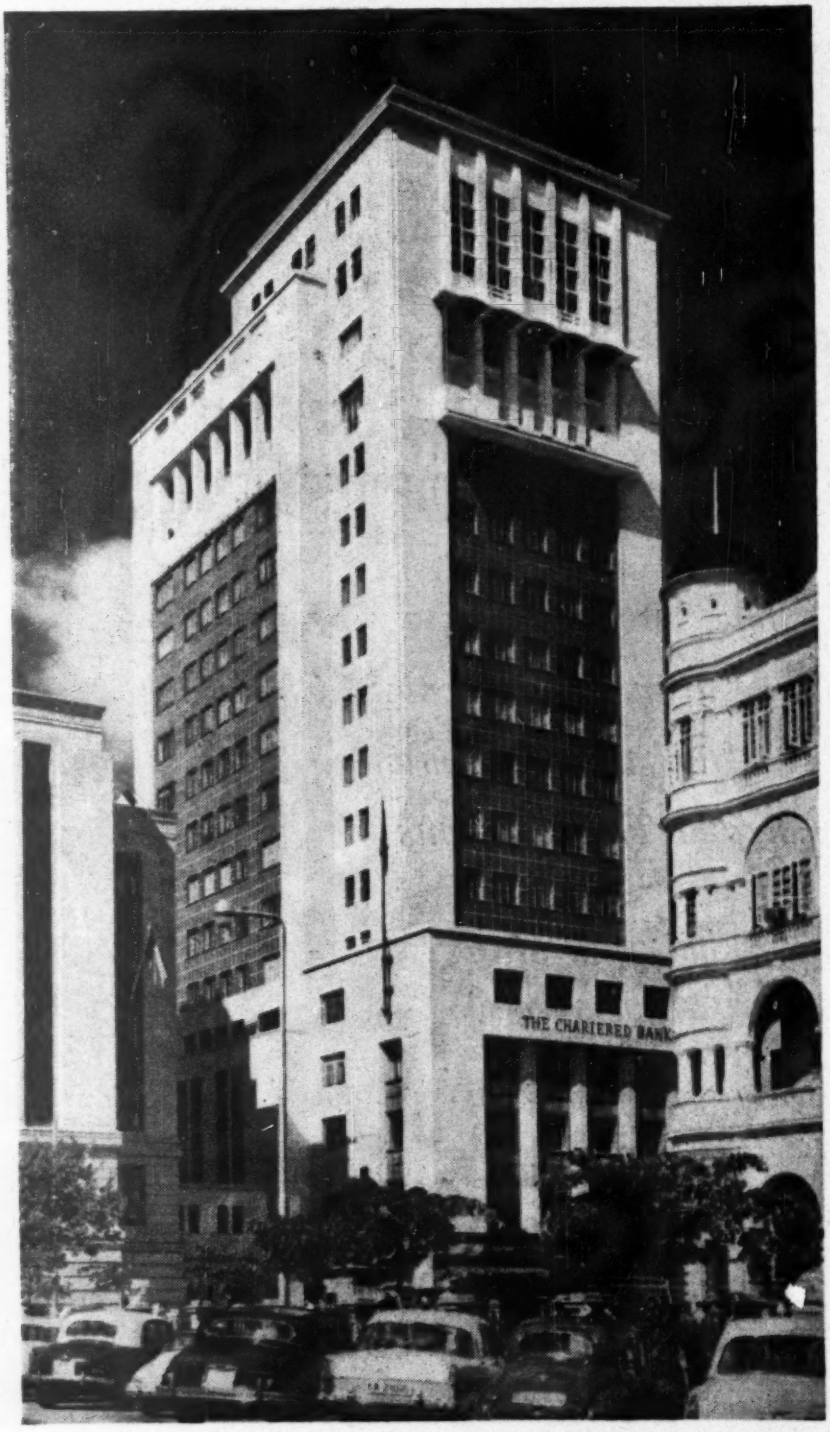

The Chartered Bank

opened this new office building in Hong Kong in 1959, one hundred years after the Bank first commenced business in the Colony.

Other branches of the Bank or those of associated banks are established in most centres of commercial importance throughout the Middle East, South and South-East Asia and the Far East.

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sellers' markets and brought four years of boom conditions for Hong Kong's quickly rehabilitated factories. Had this foundation of established industry not existed, managerial skill, labour and overseas capital might have had little incentive to seek refuge in Hong Kong: in its absence, all three together could not have brought about the industrial transformation of the economy within the space of ten years.

One disconcerting fact emerges from an examination of recent history. Traditionally, British exports benefit from industrial development in an overseas market. In fact, Britain's share in Hong Kong's imports is at present about 11 per cent. and is rather smaller than it was ten years ago. If the conditions which have led to this relatively poor performance by British exports seemed likely to persist, British industry would have little reason to expend the money and effort required to establish and maintain a position in this highly competitive market.

Shift from Textiles and Garments

Fortunately, there are signs that these conditions may be diminishing in importance. The expansion of manufacturing during the fifties has left Hong Kong heavily dependent on textiles, which, together with garments, account for over 50 per cent. of all exports. Unfortunately, at the time when Hong Kong's textile industry was expanding most rapidly, British manufacturers of textile machinery were less favourably situated than their foreign competitors for providing the rapid deliveries required. The prospects are for the emphasis in industrial investment to shift from textiles and garments. Hong Kong's exports need to expand by about 10 per cent. annually unless there is to be widespread unemployment as Hong Kong's post-war 'bulge' reaches the labour market.

The Geneva Long Term Textile Agreement, however, offers little hope that access to overseas markets will increase at that rate. The gap can be bridged to some extent by exporting garments rather than piece-goods and finished fabrics rather than loom state cloth, and so including a higher labour content in a given volume of textile exports. Even so, the expansion of capacity in the textile mills has slowed down and there are signs of capital moving out in search of opportunities in other sections of industry in Hong Kong and in developing textile markets overseas.

Fords (Finsbury) Limited, manufacturers of aluminium cap making machines for the dairy, pharmaceutical and bottling industries, were among the exhibitors at the recent exhibition in Hong Kong organized by the British Junior Chambers of Commerce. Important inquiries have been received from visitors to the exhibition. Seen (left to right): Mr. G. A. Hepworth, President of the British Junior Chambers of Commerce; Mr. Arthur Wooller, British Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong (author of this article) and Mr. L. D. Smith (Laporte Chemicals Limited, Luton), Director of the Exhibition. Fords (Finsbury) Limited is a member of the Engineering Division of Tube Investments Limited.

The second major area of concentration has been the plastics

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industry, which now accounts for more than 10 per cent. of domestic exports and is running at about £20 million annually. The local plastics industry in its early days provided a useful market for British and other overseas machinery, but for some years all except the largest and most highly automated equipment used in the industry has been designed and manufactured in Hong Kong.

After textiles and plastics, no single item accounts for as much as 2 per cent. of total domestic exports, although the range extends from the traditional rubber footwear, flashlights, toys and enamelware to the newer transistor radios, air conditioners, cameras, cutlery and cabin cruisers.

Exports Concentrated on U.S. and U.K.

Hong Kong's exports are also heavily concentrated on the British and North American markets, which together account for some 46 per cent. of all sales. This concentration is due in some degree to the fact that the established merchant houses who provided the first outlets for Hong Kong's developing manufactures had close ties with these two countries. It is probably still the fact, moreover, that Hong Kong's exports are bought rather than sold. For every visiting buyer whose intention of spending so many millions of dollars on shirts or plastic flowers is reported in the local press, there are doubtless three who do not reveal their plans. Many overseas buyers, too, send their samples and specifications to the Hong Kong export houses, who obtain the most competitive prices by a process akin to inviting tenders from the various local manufacturers in the field.

This pattern of operations has obvious advantages for a manufacturer who lacks the will or the means to undertake the expenditure required for active export selling. It has its disadvantages, however, as the more enlightened representatives of Hong Kong industry are aware, if only because it tends to confine the smaller manufacturer to transactions which offer little more than prime costs by way of return. This is particularly obvious when buyers seek supplies to undercut a line previously introduced by a rival buyer from the same export market. In these circumstances, the smaller manufacturer has little incentive or scope for using any but the cheapest and most rudimentary machinery or for moving from the garage

(*Continued on page* 65)

A section of the Parking Meter test room at Venner's New Malden Plant, where each meter mechanism is subjected to stringent timing tests, both before and after insertion into its case, to ensure compliance with the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Transport and equivalent bodies abroad. Up to the end of the third quarter of 1962 more than 40,000 meters made by Venners Limited have been sold at home and abroad. Recent contracts include 1,700 for the Municipality of Hong Kong.

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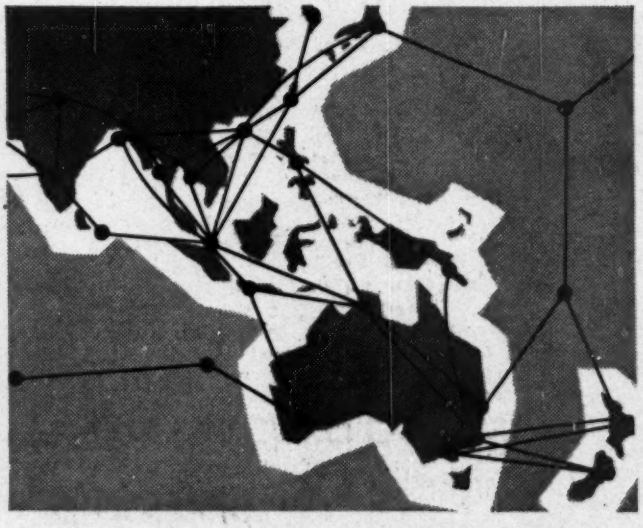

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workshop type of production to operations using mass production techniques geared to the known requirements of export markets.

Clearly, of course, this general account is not true of Hong Kong's larger cotton textile producers, many of whom have plant as productive (and labour-saving) as any in the world. A surprising number even of these, however, have had until recently no overseas representation or first-hand knowledge of the markets where their output goes. They are all, in addition, subject in some degree to marginal pressure from the smaller firms who work on a hand to mouth basis. Perhaps the most significant feature of the vertical amalgamations taking place among the larger textile firms is that almost all provide the actual producers with a ready-made overseas marketing organization. Even the larger manufacturers are attracted by arrangements which free them from the disabilities of a subcontractor's status and place them in direct contact with their customers overseas without running the risk of pricing themselves out of the market in order to maintain an export organization of their own.

An alternative route of escape for the smaller manufacturers, particularly outside the textile field, is provided by a manufacturing licence from an overseas producer. Even if the arrangements provide only 'know-how' for the licensee to produce goods for marketing by the licenser, the local manufacturer gains the advantage of continuous operations and stable returns, which give him scope for investment in productive machinery and the chance later of developing and marketing new products of his own.

Striking Advantages to British Firms

To judge by the increasing interest of British industry in making licensing agreements with Hong Kong manufacturers, such arrangements can offer striking advantages to individual British firms. It is less obvious without considering actual examples, however, how the spread of such arrangements changes the character of the market for overseas suppliers of capital equipment. The manufacture of flashlights, for example, is one of the traditional Hong Kong industries popularly associated in the outside world with the cheaper chain stores or the bazaar trade. One of the larger Hong Kong manufacturers, however, who has had long associations with a leading American firm in this field, has recently opened a factory which would be admirable on any standards and includes in its new equipment a British-made automatic plating line capable of handling 5,000 pieces an hour.

The Hong Kong plastics industry has very much the same reputation overseas as the local flashlight manufacturers. There are nevertheless at least three plastics manufacturers who employ about 1,000 workers each and are all associated more or less closely with American interest. The standards of the sector of the North American market they serve call increasingly for the use of machinery more sophisticated than the smaller local plastics manufacturers need or could afford. A further by-product of the increasing complexity of plastics manufacture is a $5 million engineering shop devoted mainly to producing dies and moulds for the plastics industry and requiring machine tools of the more sophisticated types.

Much so called overseas investment in Hong Kong industry (e.g. the assembly of transistor radios or of memory cores for computers) is directed to taking advantage of the relatively cheap manual dexterity available in Hong Kong and offers little additional scope for the sale of capital equipment. Simultaneously, however, there are

(*Continued on next page*)

Some Recent Export Opportunities in Hong Kong

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Rubber Insertion Jointing	E.S.B.38576/62
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Hong Kong Development (*Continued*)

growing overseas "investments" (notably in the manufacture of the larger domestic electric appliances and electrical engineering products for the industrial field) which do call for more sophisticated machinery and an expansion of the supply of labour with engineering skills.

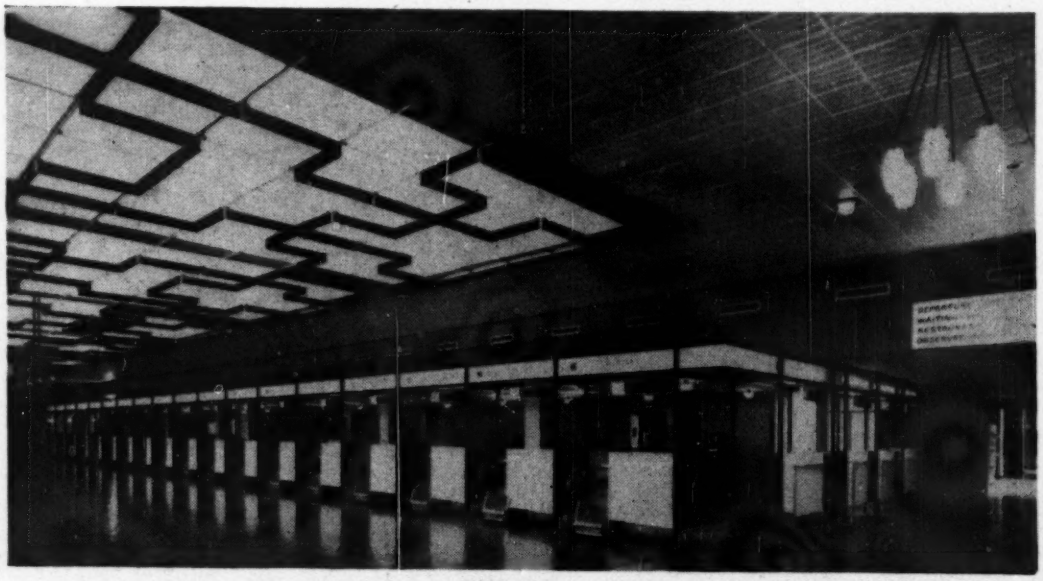
The opportunities for British machinery manufacturers in the open market of Hong Kong are available also to their competitors. A plastics manufacturer looking for a new item of plant might find that the agent of the British manufacturer had dropped the line because there had been no worthwhile business since the local engineers began to produce rudimentary plastics machinery. An inquiry to a Japanese manufacturer, on the other hand, is apt to produce a technical Director on the next plane complete with tooling plans, extended credit terms and offers of out-workers to install and supervise the working of the machinery. Effective representation for the British manufacturer of industrial machinery is a problem, since the immediate prospects may well seem not to justify any sizeable outlay on cultivating the market. The advantage of the supplier who first establishes a position is so substantial, however, that some potentially unproductive expenditure has to be faced. A number of gratifying orders for capital equipment have come to Britain recently as a result of executives visiting Hong Kong in the course of round-the-world tours. The next step for British manufacturers might well be to rejuvenate their local representation further with the knowledge that a serious inquiry would bring out a man from home on the next plane.

The opportunities Hong Kong offers to British industry are by no means limited to industrial machinery. Construction, both in the public and private sectors, has been running at high levels so long that it has become unrealistic to talk of 'the building boom'. Land is scarce and in the expensive central districts costs upwards of £100 a square foot. Even outside the central districts, however, developers find it profitable to demolish serviceable five and six storey buildings to make way for eighteen or twenty storey reinforced-concrete frame structures. To rehouse Hong Kong's half million squatters, every seven days one Resettlement Block is completed – typically a seven storey H shaped structure with communal latrine and washing facilities, providing accommodation for about two thousand people. The accommodation standards and structural techniques employed in the Resettlement Blocks are austere, although admirably suited to their purposes and now thoroughly tested by experience, and it is only in the Government sponsored housing schemes which cater to slightly higher income groups (such as the Hong Kong Housing Authority's) that there are substantial openings for building supplies from overseas. Schools and buildings are going up at a rate comparable with the speed of resettlement building. In the field of private building, which is estimated to account for expenditures of about HK$1 million (over £60,000) daily, the standards can be lavish, and, with the increasing uses of new finishes, provide a substantial demand for imports. Over the whole field of construction, which a few years ago relied mainly on abundant manual labour, the rapid increase in population, coupled with the sustained growth of industry, calls for tighter planning and rapid schedules which can be maintained only by a wider use of earth moving equipment and contractors' plant.

The significance of the tourist trade is not always appreciated. Of the quarter of a million tourists who visited Hong Kong in 1962, rather more than one-third came from the United States and about a quarter from Britain and the older Commonwealth countries. In all, they spent something of the order of £37 million in Hong Kong. It is largely their purchases which make Hong Kong the fourth largest market for British worsteds and a very substantial market for Scottish knitwear and a variety of other high quality consumer goods. Hotel building, too, has expanded to cater for the tourist trade and has provided about 1,000 additional rooms for use in 1962 and 2,500 for use in 1963: the furnishing of these new hotels, which aim at high North American or European standards, provides a worthwhile market in itself.

National Income studies have only recently begun and it is difficult in the meantime to assess the purchasing power of the large 'white collar' Chinese population who staff the banks, the insurance and shipping offices, and the commercial houses which handle an annual merchandise trade of more than £600 million. The domestics who used to wash, shop and cook for the white collar workers, can earn $7 or $8 (8s. 9d. or 10s.) a day in industry if they do no more than sweep factory floors, and for that sum the servantless middle class can find the instalments on a washing machine, a cooker or a refrigerator. Rents are high for the middle classes but as their housing problems ease, the white collar workers will doubtless increase traffic congestion by adding to the 40,000 private cars on the Colony's 500 miles of road. They will probably not wait for rents to fall before they enter into hire purchase agreements to buy receivers for the new 625-line broadcast television service.

NEW FLIGHT DEPARTURE CONCOURSE AT KAI TAK AIRPORT



Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., (International Division) supplied the Atlas panalume ceiling illumination and forest tungsten fittings for the flight departure concourse at the Kai Tak airport, Hong Kong.

ECGD Accounts for the Financial Year 1961-2

TRADING ACCOUNTS published by H.M. Stationery Office* show that during the financial year ended March 31, 1962, the Export Credits Guarantee Department increased its credit balance on cumulative account for 'commercial' business (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949†) from £27,872,964 to £35,833,046. This balance represents the 'underwriting reserve' in respect of risks underwritten and outstanding at that date amounting to some £750 millions.

Premium income for the year was £9,247,772 (compared with £7,454,981 in the previous year). Operating expenses were £1,553,551 (compared with £1,395,257). Claims paid amounted to £4,108,739 (compared with £4,020,298) of which it is estimated that about three-quarters will eventually be recovered. Recoveries during the year amounted to £2,120,130 (compared with £3,973,933).

Business under Section 2 of the Act

Guarantees given 'in the national interest' (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949) 'for the purpose of encouraging trade with countries outside the United Kingdom' and outstanding amounted to £109 millions (compared with £68 millions). Arrangements made under the same Section 'for the purpose of rendering economic assistance to countries outside the United Kingdom' brought total liabilities under these arrangements in respect of principal and interest to £200,967,282 (compared with £157,766,011).

In the account for 'encouraging trade' a surplus for the year of £1,816,810 (compared with £927,244) resulted in a credit balance on cumulative account at March 31, 1962 of £6,064,490 and in the 'economic assistance' accounts a credit balance for the year of £207,679 (compared with £150,415) resulted in a credit balance on cumulative account of £593,950.

*Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets 1961-62, H.M. Stationery Office, 8s. 6d.

†The Export Guarantees Act, 1949, authorized ECGD to conduct business either (under Section 1) after consultation with its Advisory Council, or (under Section 2) where expedient in the national interest (there being no obligation to consult the Advisory Council). Business under Section 1 is referred to as 'commercial.'

Cotton Board Appointment

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Joseph King to be one of the two members of the Cotton Board who represent the interests of persons employed in the industry in spinning and in doubling. Mr. King succeeds Sir Alfred Roberts who resigned last year.

Mr. King is General Secretary of the National Association of Card Blowing and Ring Room Operatives. The other member of the Cotton Board representing the interests of persons in the industry in spinning and doubling is Alderman J. W. Whitworth, J.P.

BISRA to Visit South Wales

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research announce that representatives of the Steel Users Section of the British Iron and Steel Research Association – an advisory service based on the Sheffield Laboratory of BISRA – will be visiting South Wales during February.

Advice and help will be available to steel users in the area on such problems as component failures, methods of steel treatment, difficulties of equating British and foreign specifications and production problems.

This service is in no way restricted to BISRA member firms. Further information about the visit and BISRA's advisory service is obtainable from either the DSIR Welsh Office, 69 Park Place, Cardiff, or BISRA, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves

THE GOLD and convertible currency reserves fell by £28 million to stand at £1,002 million on December 31, 1962.

During December, loan service payments amounting to over £66 million were made to the United States and Canada.

Wool Tops for Beirut

The publication of the picture feature 'Beirut Firm Buys British' in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 19, 1962, page 792 resulted in the textile firm of Les Fils Habib Badaro of Beirut receiving three fresh offers to supply wool tops from British manufacturers, one of which was taken up.

Patents Liaison Group—European Patent Law

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced on November 14, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 16, page 986), the publication of an English translation of a draft European Patent Law proposed by the EEC. So much interest was shown in this unofficial translation that the first edition was sold out on the morning of issue.

The announcement referred to the appointment of a Patent Liaison Group, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Geoffrey Tookey, Q.C., established to advise the Board of Trade of the views of industry and practitioners of the patent proposals of the EEC.

This Group recently held its inaugural meeting and has formulated plans for collecting and co-ordinating views and observations of the proposed system. The terms and conditions of a European patent, and the procedure necessary for its grant and maintenance will be of great importance to British industry whether the United Kingdom joins the EEC or not. This will particularly be so, if, as it proposed in a majority recommendation in the draft convention, it will be possible for any person or firm, irrespective of nationality, to apply for and obtain a single patent valid in all the member countries of the EEC.

The Group comprises representatives of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, the Federation of British Industries, the National Assocation of British Manufacturers, the British Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation, and more recently by the General Council of the Bar and Law Society.

Note:

The Board of Trade translation of this draft Convention is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches, or from Sales Branch, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. Price 5s. (by post 5s. 5d.).

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Tools and Implements for October, 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Scientific Instruments for July-September, 1962.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price in December having been between 23½ and 27 pence a pound 1,000 tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile have been sold this month for delivery as follows:

February	175 tons
March	265 tons
April	560 tons

Approximately 12,700 tons of rubber remain in the stockpile.

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendment was made during December to the list of Licensed Dealers in Securities under Section 3 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Insert Deane, Spence & Company Ltd., **Freeland House, Cranleigh, Surrey.**

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by January 25, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition of tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.35	Benzothiazole . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1963	6031
29.39	3 - Cyclopentyloxy - 17α - ethynyloestra - 1 : 3 : 5 (10) - trien - 17β - ol	Estrovis (Cyclo pentyl ether of ethinyl estradiol)	December 31, 1963	5368
29.39	3 - Cyclopentyloxyoestra-1 : 3 : 5(10) - triene-16α : 17β-diol.	Colpovis (Cyclo pentyl ether of estriol) . .	December 31, 1963	5369
29.39	3 - Cyclopentyloxypregna-3 : 5-dien-20-one.	Enol Luteovis (Cyclo pentyl enol ether of progesterone).	December 31, 1963	5367
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 1% by weight of 1-(3 : 5-dihydroxyphenyl) - 2 - *iso*-propylamino ethanol sulphate, and not less than 96% by weight of propellant gases liquefied under pressure.	Alupent Metered Aerosol 15ml. Refills.	December 31, 1963	6024
30.03	Preparations, in the form of suppositories, containing not less than 0·25% by weight of weight of bisacodyl.	Dulcolax suppositories, 10mg. and 15mg.	December 31, 1963	6025

Marking of Refrigerators

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, was made on December 19, 1962, requiring the marking of certain imported refrigerators.

This Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1962 requires imported refrigerators of the following descriptions to bear an indication of origin in a prescribed manner at the time of sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:

(a) Refrigerators produced principally for domestic use;

(b) Refrigerators produced principally for commercial use including refrigerators of the following descriptions, namely, deep freeze cabinets, display cabinets, frozen food cabinets, service cabinets, ice cream conservators, display counters and farm freezers.

The Order comes into force on June 20, 1963.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1962 No. 2782) are obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 3d. (by post 5½d.).

Praise For British Dairy Equipment

The A.P.V. Co., Ltd., of Crawley, Sussex, recently received from Mr. D. N. Khurody, Milk Commissioner of Bombay, the following cable:

'Today Central Dairy Aarey Milk Colony completes twelfth year. First year it pasteurized seven million gallons. Total in twelve years one hundred and forty four million gallons. All this it did efficiently and without interruption through the two APV Paraflows. Please accept our thanks all assistance given time to time.'

The A.P.V. Company planned and equipped the Bombay Central Dairy which was the heart of the Government scheme for providing Bombay with a supply of safe, pasteurized and bottled milk.

Marking of Imported Percussion Musical Instruments

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised by the Standing Committee (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, that imported goods of the following descriptions should bear an indication of origin at the time of importation and sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:-

Percussion musical instruments (excluding carillons) and the following accessories, namely, drum pedals, cymbal pedals, drum sticks, wire brushes, drum and cymbal stands, drumheads fixed on hoops, bass drum spurs.

This recommendation is contained in the report of the Standing Committee, published on January 2, 1963, as Cmnd. 1907. Copies of the report may be purchased, price 5d. (by post 7½d.), direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

A notice about the reference of this matter to the Standing Committee was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 30, 1962 (page 672).

Note:—Representations to the Board of Trade regarding the marking of imported goods are referred to the Standing Committee (General Merchandise). An affirmative recommendation of the Committee, if accepted by the Board of Trade, is put into effect (subject to approval by Parliament) by means of an Order in Council.

Marking of Spectacle Frames

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, was made on December 19, 1962, requiring the marking of imported spectacle frames.

This Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order 1962, requires the articles to bear an indication of origin in a prescribed manner at the time of sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom. The Order comes into force on June 20, 1963.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1962 No. 2783) are obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 3d. (by post 5½d.).

Economic Trends – December

The December issue of *Economic Trends* contains an article on changes in employment in the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom economy between 1957 and 1961. An industrial analysis of employment is given for the years 1959-1961. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s.

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The Economy – Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index / Value in base year, £ m.	1958 / 19,991	1958 / —	1958 / 16,050	1958 / 15,232	1958 / 15,232	1957 / 7,637	1958 / 3,493	1958 / 922	1958 / 699	1958 / 591	1958 / 1,205	series shown in £ million			
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	107	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+580	+520	+38	+35
1961	110	114	121	114	109	111	127	130	132	136	121	+263	+230	+15	+ 5
1961															
2nd Quarter	110	115	121	113	109	111	127	131	130	135	124	+ 81	+ 60	+16	+14
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	131	135	139	139	125	+ 13	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	125	130	128	139	114	+ 82	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	108	113	124	116	109	111	125	122	118	133	127	— 42	— 32	—16	+33
2nd Quarter	111	116	126	119	111	110	127	120	129	139	126	+ 25	+ 32	—10	—11
3rd Quarter		117				112		109*	133*				+ 29*	+13*	+ 1*
1962															
April	..	115	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	116	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	117	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	118	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115*	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..		..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index / Value in base year, £ m.	Dec. 1958 / ..	Apr. 1959 / ..	Jan. 17, 1956 / —		1954 / —	1954 / —	Jan. 31, 1956 / —	series shown in thousands						1958 / 3,748	1958 / 3,176	series shown in £ million
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	—96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—301
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	—32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 77
1961																
2nd Quarter	126	124	113·8	+3·0	105·1	119·2	129·7	282	—55	—57	241	+40	+32	116	115	— 29
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	—20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+77	+49	175	—61	—32	116	115	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 9
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	—21	—57	172	+22	+32	118	121	+ 37
3rd Quarter	119*	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8*	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 13
4th Quarter								491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32			
1962																
April	121	98	119·7	+5·6	103·8	120·2	135·3	403	— 5	—21	159	+ 9	+13	115	119	..
May	121	100	120·1	+5·7	103·4	120·3	135·7	389	—14	—22	178	+19	+ 8	121	119	..
June	120	99	120·9	+5·5	102·6	120·5	135·9	368	—21	—33	179	+ 1	+12	118	124	..
July	119*	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	125	123	..
August	119*	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119*	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1*	137·5	407	+15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	118*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1*	121·1*	137·6	456	+49	+26	131	—16	—11	126	127	..
November			119·6	+2·3	102·6*	121·1*	138·5	497	+41	+18	118	—13	—14	120	115	
December								520	+23	— 1	110	— 8	—12			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

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Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES for the third quarter of 1962 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at average 1958 prices, was just over 3 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter. This fall reflected a substantial reduction in the expenditure of manufacturing industry, somewhat offset by a slight increase in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries.

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	870	795	1,665
1960	1,016	869	1,885
1961	1,195	923	2,118
1957 1st quarter	247	159	406
2nd quarter	243	160	403
3rd quarter	238	172	410
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	232	179	411
2nd quarter	232	169	401
3rd quarter	233	175	408
4th quarter	225	176	401
1959 1st quarter	213	172	385
2nd quarter	215	210	425
3rd quarter	214	196	410
4th quarter	228	217	445
1960 1st quarter	236	215	451
2nd quarter	244	222	466
3rd quarter	263	216	479
4th quarter	273	216	489
1961 1st quarter	282	229	511
2nd quarter	303	227	530
3rd quarter	311	243	554
4th quarter	299	224	523
1962 1st quarter	281	207	488
2nd quarter	277	225	502
3rd quarter	256	229	485

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Manufacturing Industry

The final estimate for the third quarter of 1962 shows that the total expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, was £277 million, or some 16 per cent. lower than in the same quarter of 1961, with expenditure on building work down 5 per cent., expenditure on vehicles down 15 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery down 20 per cent. This estimate represents an upward revision of some £3 million on the provisional figure published one month ago. Thus, expenditure at current prices fell by some 7 per cent. in the first three quarters of 1962 as compared with the same three quarters of 1961 – a movement very much in line with the fall of a little more than 5 per cent. between 1961 and 1962 as estimated from the forecasts provided by contributors in the Summer of 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, September 21, 1962, page 608).

The volume of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted) was £260 million, or some 18 per cent. less than in the third quarter of last year. After seasonal adjustment this figure becomes £256 million, or just over 7 per cent. lower than in the second quarter. This is the fourth successive quarter in which this seasonally adjusted series has shown a fall (the previous decreases including one of 4 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1961, followed by falls of 6 and 2 per cent. respectively in the first and second quarters of this year).

As may be seen from the detailed figures (at current prices) provided in Table 3, for individual groups of manufacturing industries, that the fall in expenditure between the third quarter of 1961 and the third quarter of 1962 was spread over all the groups of manufacturing industries for which separate figures are published. The reductions in expenditure were heaviest in the 'textiles, leather and clothing' and the 'metals manufacturing' groups of industries.

Distributive and Service Industries

Final estimates for the third quarter of 1962 show that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries was £229 million, at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted, an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous quarter. This compares with the estimated increase of 3 per cent. shown at the provisional stage one month ago.

At 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted, total expenditure was 6 per cent. lower than in the same quarter a year ago, with expendi-

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 6	961·0	+ 4
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4
1959	223·5	— 9	56·9	+ 9	590·0	— 5	870·4	— 6
1960	263·7	+18	75·3	+32	677·4	+15	1,016·4	+17
1961	318·1	+21	71·8	— 5	805·3	+19	1,195·2	+18
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4
1959 1st quarter	49·1	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·9	— 8	202·6	— 9
2nd quarter	51·1	—20	15·2	+ 9	143·0	— 4	209·3	— 8
3rd quarter	53·0	—13	13·0	+ 1	147·3	— 6	213·3	— 7
4th quarter	70·3	+ 5	15·1	+21	159·8	— 3	245·2	+ 1
1960 1st quarter	56·1	+14	17·0	+25	150·9	+ 8	224·0	+11
2nd quarter	60·0	+17	20·2	+33	156·3	+ 9	236·5	+13
3rd quarter	71·0	+34	18·3	+41	178·3	+21	267·6	+25
4th quarter	76·6	+ 9	19·8	+31	191·9	+20	288·3	+18
1961 1st quarter	65·9	+17	18·7	+10	183·0	+21	267·6	+19
2nd quarter	77·7	+30	20·5	+1	195·5	+25	293·7	+24
3rd quarter	83·1	+17	17·5	— 4	217·4	+22	318·0	+19
4th quarter	91·4	+19	15·1	—24	209·4	+ 9	315·9	+10
1962 1st quarter	71·4	+ 8	16·4	—12	179·5	— 2	267·3	N/C
2nd quarter	75·1	— 3	15·9	—22	177·8	— 9	268·8	— 8
3rd quarter	74·3	—11	14·8	—15	170·8	—21	259·9	—18

Period	Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	266	+14	394	+ 8	209	+ 6	869	+ 9
1961	316	+19	373	— 5	234	+12	923	+ 6
1958 1st quarter	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	69	+25	97	+29	50	+11	217	+24
2nd quarter	66	+16	100	+ 3	49	+ 3	214	+ 6
3rd quarter	60	+ 9	90	+11	52	+ 9	201	+10
4th quarter	71	+ 7	107	— 4	58	+ 2	237	+ 1
1961 1st quarter	74	+ 7	99	+ 2	58	+16	231	+ 5
2nd quarter	78	+18	88	—12	55	+12	221	+ 2
3rd quarter	78	+30	94	+ 4	57	+10	229	+12
4th quarter	86	+21	92	—14	64	+10	242	+ 1
1962 1st quarter	79	+ 7	74	—25	56	— 3	209	—10
2nd quarter	80	+ 3	81	— 8	57	+ 4	218	— 1
3rd quarter	88	+13	71	—25	56	N/C	215	— 6

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

ture on building work up by 13 per cent., on vehicles down by 25 per cent. (which includes a large fall in expenditure on ships), while expenditure on plant and machinery showed no change.

At current prices (Table 4), the expenditure of wholesale and retail distributors increased compared with the same quarter of the previous year; expenditure of the shipping industry fell heavily, while that of the remaining group of industries declined very slightly.

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry Group										Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture: Total	Metal Manufacture: Iron and Steel	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles: Total	Vehicles: Motor Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	168·0	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	867·2	220·0	55·1	592·1
1960	128·1	149·4	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,020·9	260·0	70·6	690·3
1961	140·2	190·7	253·5	230·3	261·4	109·1	85·4	105·7	76·7	102·2	1,239·4	317·5	68·6	853·3
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	45·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	202·8	48·4	13·7	140·7
2nd quarter	27·9	43·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	209·3	50·3	15·3	143·7
3rd quarter	27·1	34·7	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	212·3	52·4	12·1	147·8
4th quarter	26·3	44·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	242·8	68·9	14·0	159·9
1960 1st quarter	28·9	35·6	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	221·2	54·3	15·8	151·1
2nd quarter	31·4	35·4	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	235·8	58·7	18·9	158·2
3rd quarter	33·5	36·6	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	271·4	70·9	17·2	183·3
4th quarter	34·3	41·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	292·5	76·1	18·7	197·7
1961 1st quarter	33·3	41·9	56·2	52·3	56·1	23·4	18·4	22·3	17·0	22·7	272·9	64·9	17·7	190·3
2nd quarter	36·0	47·0	63·0	56·4	61·8	25·1	19·7	26·9	17·4	27·3	304·5	77·2	19·6	207·7
3rd quarter	34·3	48·6	78·9	73·8	65·0	30·4	23·9	29·1	19·5	25·2	331·0	83·1	16·6	231·3
4th quarter	36·6	53·2	55·4	47·8	78·5	30·2	23·4	27·4	22·8	27·0	331·0	92·3	14·7	224·0
1962 1st quarter	33·9	46·9	54·4	50·1	55·1	25·2	20·2	23·7	19·1	22·8	281·1	72·9	16·0	192·2
2nd quarter	34·6	48·4	60·8	54·6	53·0	23·4	18·3	22·8	18·4	23·7	285·1	77·9	15·6	191·6
3rd quarter	32·9	42·4	58·5	52·1	54·7	29·6	21·5	19·2	17·1	22·7	277·1	78·6	14·1	184·4

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	429	857	262	384	211
1961	100	200	132	494	926	315	367	244
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	113	211	66	93	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	106	211	65	98	48
3rd quarter	23	44	36	96	199	60	88	51
4th quarter	28	47	47	114	236	71	105	60
1961 1st quarter	26	42	38	125	231	73	98	60
2nd quarter	25	47	25	124	221	77	85	59
3rd quarter	23	55	31	120	229	77	92	60
4th quarter	26	56	38	125	245	88	92	65
1962 1st quarter	22	55	25	111	213	80	74	59
2nd quarter	23	55	31	116	225	83	82	60
3rd quarter	26	59	22	118	225	93	72	60

Notes:

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurances, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

Rise in Industry's Stocks in Third Quarter of 1962 Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES of the change in the volume (at 1958 prices) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors show, after allowing for seasonal factors, a rise of £55 million in the third quarter of 1962, a slightly higher figure than that given at the provisional stage a month ago. The increase occurred entirely in manufacturing industry and in wholesale distribution.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Final estimates for the third quarter of 1962 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by some £34 million, or by almost the same amount as in the previous quarter. Increases in work in progress and in stocks of finished goods were only partly offset by a reduction in stocks of materials and fuel.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices, Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+48	+35	+603
1961	+230	+36	+ 5	+271
1957 1st quarter	+ 77	+38	+17	+132
2nd quarter	+ 49	+23	+ 3	+ 75
3rd quarter	+ 33	—10	+14	+ 37
4th quarter	— 13	— 9	+11	— 11
1958 1st quarter	+ 36	— 6	— 2	+ 28
2nd quarter	+ 1	—16	—13	— 28
3rd quarter	+ 13	+23	+20	+ 56
4th quarter	— 14	+13	+11	+ 10
1959 1st quarter	— 6	+14	—11	— 3
2nd quarter	— 11	+ 4	+26	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 27	— 1	+ 9	+ 35
4th quarter	+ 63	— 2	+24	+ 85
1960 1st quarter	+ 86	+ 2	+29	+117
2nd quarter	+130	+ 7	+21	+158
3rd quarter	+158	+20	— 9	+169
4th quarter	+146	+19	— 6	+159
1961 1st quarter	+ 53	+29	+26	+108
2nd quarter	+ 60	+16	+14	+ 90
3rd quarter	+ 53	— 8	—24	+ 21
4th quarter	+ 64	— 1	—11	+ 52
1962 1st quarter	— 32	—16	+33	— 15
2nd quarter	+ 32	—10	—11	+ 11
3rd quarter	+ 34	+20	+ 1	+ 55
4th quarter				

The book value increase in the stocks of manufacturing industry, in the third quarter, is finally estimated to have amounted to some £17 million – a rise of £4 million on the figure published at the provisional stage one month ago. After allowance for price movements this change amounts to a volume increase, at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted, of £15 million. Seasonal adjustment raises this to the figure of £34 million referred to above.

The figures in Table 2 show that the increase (£15 million) in the volume of stocks, at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1962, included an increase of £26 million in work in progress. The fall in stocks of finished goods (£36 million) and the partially offsetting increase in stocks of materials and fuel (£25 million) were both of a seasonal character – stocks of the former showing a rise and of the latter a fall – after seasonal adjustment. This increase (at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted) in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry was spread over the engineering, food and chemical sectors, with the substantial decline in the stocks of the textiles sector having some offsetting effect. There was little change in the stockholdings of the remaining two groups of industries ('metals' and 'other') for which separate information is published in Table 2.

Wholesalers' Stocks

Final estimates of the change in the volume (at 1958 prices) of wholesalers' stocks show an increase of £20 million in the third quarter of 1962 after allowance for seasonal factors, an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous quarter and the first increase since the second quarter of 1961.

At 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted (Table 3), the volume of stocks held by all three types of wholesaler rose during the third quarter, though after allowance for seasonal factors, the rise in stocks held by dealers in coal, builders' merchants, etc. is reduced and the increase confined to the two other groups of wholesalers.

Retailers' Stocks

The volume of retailers' stocks remained virtually unchanged during the third quarter of 1962 after seasonal adjustment. Further details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 23, 1962 (page 1062).

(*Tables continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers (a) (b) £ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of Stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+20	— 4	+ 7	+ 15	+19	+21	+ 78	+ 18	+ 25	+ 35
2nd quarter	+ 2	+ 6	— 1	+ 28	+20	+16	+ 71	+ 6	+ 48	+ 17
3rd quarter	+12	+ 9	+ 6	+ 26	—20	+ 1	+ 34	+ 58	+ 16	— 40
4th quarter	—16	+ 4	— 5	+ 65	+ 4	— 5	+ 47	— 31	— 5	+ 83
1962 1st quarter	+16	—16	—17	— 6	+13	— 5	— 15	— 38	— 16	+ 39
2nd quarter	+18	— 1	— 5	+ 25	+ 9	— 5	+ 41	— 8	+ 55	— 6
3rd quarter	+15	+13	+ 1	+ 18	—27	— 5	+ 15	+ 25	+ 26	— 36
4th quarter										

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a) £ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+60	+12	+ 3	—49	+26	
		1962	+21	—12	+17			
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—12	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	N/C	
		1962	—11	+ 2	+10			
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	N/C	— 4	+13	— 9	N/C	185
		1960	— 4	— 4	+13	+13	+18	
		1961	— 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+10	
		1962	— 6	N/C	+15			
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+16	+ 9	+45	—22	+48	
		1961	+47	+19	+14	—44	+36	
		1962	+ 4	—10	+42			
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	
		1962	+79	—22	—16			

(*Tables continued on next page*)

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a) £ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 10	+ 32	+ 17			
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 5	— 1	+ 32			
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87	— 5	— 13			
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
	1961	+229	+143	+ 33	— 8	+397	
	1962	+102	+ 26	+ 36			

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.
(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI. (c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820. (e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

Turnover of the Catering Trades in November

THE TURNOVER of the catering trades is estimated from the Board of Trade's sample inquiry to have been 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier in November, the same increase as that in October, although the whole number figures conceal the fact that the increase in November was nearly one per cent. smaller. Public houses and resturants, etc., each showed smaller increases in November, but licensed hotels and canteens and catering contractors each showed larger increases.

Catering Trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier 1960 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962		95	115	129		93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	
	1961	+7	+9	+6	+8	+7	+7	+8	+11	+5	+10	+4	+5	+8	+10	+9	+8	+5
	1962	+5(a)	+6	+6	+4		+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3	+5	+5	
Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962		77	119	158		71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	
	1961	+7	+6	+7	+7	+7	+2	+6	+10	+4	+10	+6	+6	+8	+8	+8	+7	+6
	1962	+6(a)	+7	+6	+6		+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6	+4	+6	
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962		94	112	130		92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	
	1961	+6	+8	+6	+5	+6	+7	+7	+9	+6	+11	+2	+2	+6	+7	+6	+7	+4
	1962	+3(a)	+4	+3	+3		+4	+6	+2	+4	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+5	+3	
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962		97	116	125		97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	
	1961	+9	+11	+6	+10	+8	+8	+10	+13	+5	+12	+3	+6	+10	+12	+11	+9	+6
	1962	+6(a)	+6	+8	+4		+9	+8	+2	+10	+1	+11	+6	+5	+3	+7	+5	
Canteens and catering contractors: (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962		113	106	101		113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	118	
	1961	+5	+3	+7	+7	+5	+4	+2	+3	+9	+2	+9	+10	+3	+7	+4	+4	+5
	1962	+3(a)	+5	+3	+2		+4	+6	+5	nil	+6	+2	—1	+4	+3	+2	+3	

(a) January to November compared with corresponding period of 1961.

Retail Sales Higher in November

RETAIL SALES in November recovered much of the ground lost in October when sales fell from the high level of August and September. The figure for November was the same as that for the third quarter and ignoring month to month fluctuations the underlying trend of the value of sales seems to have been steady during the past few months. The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales in November was 121, a rise of about 2½ points in unrounded terms over the figure of 118 in October, and compares with 122 in August and September. Each of the broad kinds of business, apart from durable goods shops, contributed to the increase in November. The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales (at 1957 prices) rose by 2 points from 111 to 113, a little higher than in the third quarter.

The value of sales before seasonal adjustment was 4 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 3 per cent. in October and one of 5 per cent. in September.

Clothing and Footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of sales by clothing and footwear shops, after falling sharply to 119 in October from the very high level of 128 in September, reached 124 in November, the same figure as in August and considerably above the level of the earlier months of the year. Colder weather in November, following the mild weather of October, which it is thought delayed purchases of winter clothing, may have contributed to this recovery. This group of shops as a whole showed an increase of 5 per cent. over a year earlier compared with no change in October. Footwear shops did particularly well with an increase of 14 per cent. and men's wear shops showed an increase of 6 per cent., but sales by women's wear shops were only 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Prices of clothing and footwear were again about 3½ per cent. higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

Sales by durable goods shops showed no improvement in November and the seasonally adjusted index at 114 was not significantly different from the figure of 113 in October and that of 115 for September. Most of the kinds of business within this group showed similar changes on a year earlier in November to those in October. Prices of durable goods showed a similar increase on a year earlier to those of recent months (about 2 per cent.).

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by food shops in November was 119, the same as in September and compared with 118 in October. The seasonally adjusted volume index, which did not fall in October, rose from 110 to 112, but rather less than 2 points in unrounded terms. Total sales were 3 per cent. higher

(*Text continued on page 77*)

Retail Sales Seasonally Adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week.

(i) at current prices. 1957 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops: Total	Non-food shops: Clothing and footwear shops	Non-food shops: Durable goods shops	Non-food shops: Other non-food shops (a)
1961 1st Quarter	114	111	116	116	110	117
2nd Quarter	115	112	117	116	114	118
3rd Quarter	116	114	118	117	116	120
4th Quarter	116	115	117	117	108	122
1962 1st Quarter	118	117	119	117	110	122
2nd Quarter	118	117	119	116	115	121
3rd Quarter	121	119	123	123	117	125
1961 September	116	115	117	117	109	121
October	115	114	116	118	108	121
November	116	115	117	117	108	122
December	117	116	118	117	108	122
1962 January	117	115	119	118	110	122
February	119	117	119	118	111	123
March	118	117	118	114	110	121
April	118	118	118	116	109	120
May	119	117	120	116	116	123
June	118	116	120	116	117	121
July	118	118	119	116	118	122
August	122	120	124	124	119	125
September	122	119	125	128	115	126
October	118	118	119	119	113	124
November	121	119	122	124	114	126

(ii) at average 1957 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1961 1st Quarter	110	106	114
2nd Quarter	111	107	114
3rd Quarter	111	108	114
4th Quarter	111	110	112
1962 1st Quarter	111	109	113
2nd Quarter	110	108	112
3rd Quarter	112	110	114
1961 September	110	108	112
October	110	109	111
November	111	110	112
December	111	110	112
1962 January	111	108	113
February	112	110	113
March	111	109	113
April	110	108	111
May	111	108	113
June	110	107	112
July	110	108	111
August	113	111	115
September	113	110	116
October	111	110	111
November	113	112	114

(a) Including general department stores.

Analysis by Form of Organization

November – Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier (a)

1957 = 100

	Total all retailers	Independent retailers	Multiple retailers	Co-operative societies
	%	%	%	%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	127 + 4	118 + 2	151 + 8	113 + 1
FOOD SHOPS	119 + 3	111 + 2	154 + 9	107 Nil
Grocers	122 + 4 (g)	111 + 2	163 +10	107 — 1 (g)
Butchers	111 + 2	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	95 —10	95 — 9	102 —12	88 —13
Fishmongers, poulterers	114 + 3	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	134 + 6 (h)	122 + 5	172 + 9	..
Off-licences	132 + 7	125 + 6	145 + 8	..
Dairymen	129 + 9	..	..	117 + 6
Other food shops	117 + 4	..	..	..
NON-FOOD SHOPS	134 + 4	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	135 + 5	125 + 4	148 + 8	134 + 4
Footwear shops	140 +14	140 +16	141 +13	133 +13
Men's wear shops	129 + 6	116 + 6	145 + 7	128 + 4
Women's wear shops	135 + 3	126 + 2	152 + 6	137 + 1
of which:				
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..	128 + 1	..	—
Drapers' and general outfitting shops	—	125 + 2	..	—
Large (c)	—	136 + 6	—	—
Medium (c)	—	119 Nil	—	—
Small (c)	—	121 Nil	—	—
Durable goods shops	130 + 5	119 + 1	150 +13	146 + 6 (f)
Furniture shops	132 + 2	132 + 1	134 + 6	—
Large (c)	—	131 + 4	—	—
Medium and small (c)	—	132 + 1	—	—
Other durable goods shops	124 + 8	106 + 2 (e)	160 +17*	—
Radio and electrical goods shops	107 +2	106 + 2	110 + 4	—
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops				
Electricity showrooms	204 +24	—	204 +24	—
Gas showrooms	N.A.	—	N.A.	—
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	132 + 3	..	..	..
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	119 + 2	119 + 1	117 + 3	—
Booksellers, stationers	..	147 + 5	..	—
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	128 + 3	110 + 2	154 + 5	128 + 2
Jewellers	126 Nil	123 — 2	143 +11	—
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	127 — 1	..	..	—
Ironmongers and hardware shops	118 + 5	116 + 5	126 + 1	— (f)
General Department Stores	148 + 4	—	—	—

* Provisional.

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week, and Percentage Changes Compared with Year Earlier (*a*)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume.

1957 = 100

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	All kinds of business (£7,637 m.)				Food shops (£3,619 m.)				Non-food shops											
									Total (£4,018 m.)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,186 m.)		Durable goods shops (f) (£739 m.)		General department stores (£381 m.)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,710 m.)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*									
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	103	+3	102	+2	100	Nil	105	+5	103	+3	104	+4
1959 Year	107	+4	105	+4	106	+3	101	+1	108	+5	109	+6	104	+4	118	+12	109	+5	107	+3
1960 Year	111	+4	108	+3	109	+3	105	+3	113	+4	112	+3	113	+8	112	—5	116	+7	113	+5
1961 Year	115	+4	111	+2	113	+4	107	+3	117	+4	113	+1	117	+3	112	Nil	122	+5	119	+5
1962 Year to date¶	115	+3	108	+1	116	+4	108	+2	115	+3	108	Ni	113	+2	112	+2	118	+3	117	+4
1961 4th Quarter	132	+4	125	+2	122	+5	115	+4	140	+4	134	+1	143	+2	125	+2	156	+4	141	+6
1962 1st Quarter	109	+3	102	Nil	114	+5	106	+2	104	+1	99	—2	95	—3	106	+1	105	—1	109	+3
2nd Quarter	116	+4	108	+1	116	+5	107	+2	115	+3	108	—1	118	+3	107	Nil	115	+4	116	+4
3rd Quarter	117	+4	109	+1	116	+4	107	+2	118	+4	110	+1	116	+5	113	+2	120	+4	121	+4
1962 July	119	+2	111	—1	117	+4	108	+1	121	Nil	114	—4	118	+1	116	—6	138	+1	122	+3
August	114	+4	106	+2	115	+5	107	+3	113	+4	105	+2	108	+4	109	+5	105	+5	120	+4
September	117	+5	109	+3	115	+4	107	+2	119	+6	111	+4	120	+9	113	+6	119	+7	121	+4
October	120	+3	112	Nil	116	+3	109	+1	124	+2	116	Nil	122	Nil	124	+5	131	+1	123	+3
November	127	+4	118	+2	119	+3	111	+2	134	+4	125	+2	135	+5	130	+5	148	+4	132	+3

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Food shops														Clothing and footwear shops					
	Grocers (g) (£2,093 m.)		Butchers (£519 m.)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£272 m.)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£73 m.)		Bread and flour confectioners (h) (£173 m.)		Off-licences (£112 m.)		Dairymen (£324 m.)		Other food shops (£53 m.)		Footwear shops (£187 m.)		Men's wear shops (£255 m.)		Women's wear shops (£746 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	102	+2	104	+4	105	+5	105	+5	104	+3	102	+2	104	+4	102	+2	98	—2	101	+1
1959 Year	107	+4	102	Nil	104	Nil	107	+2	109	+4	107	+3	105	+3	109	+4	107	+6	103	+5	104	+3
1960 Year	109	+3	107	+5	103	—1	112	+4	115	+6	112	+5	109	+4	111	+2	118	+10	112	+9	112	+8
1961 Year	113	+3	108	+1	111	+7	115	+2	122	+6	121	+8	116	+7	110	Nil	122	+3	116	+3	116	+3
1962 Year to date¶	117	+5	107	+2	112	+2	116	+3	129	+7	109	+8	122	+5	114	+5	118	+1	113	+2	111	+2
1961 4th Quarter	122	+5	116	Nil	107	+12	117	—1	130	+7	188	+7	119	+5	119	+2	143	+3	136	+3	146	+2
1962 1st Quarter	115	+5	110	+1	107	+3	114	—1	119	+6	103	+9	119	+5	112	+4	92	—6	101	—1	93	—3
2nd Quarter	116	+5	105	+1	128	+6	119	+5	129	+8	106	+7	122	+4	113	+4	129	+3	118	+2	115	+2
3rd Quarter	117	+4	106	+3	113	+2	117	+3	134	+6	110	+8	122	+5	114	+7	125	+3	114	+5	114	+5
1962 July	117	+3	102	+2	131	+6	123	+5	135	+7	111	+5	124	+5	111	+6	127	—1	119	Nil	116	+2
August	116	+5	105	+2	113	+3	119	+3	134	+7	109	+11	119	+5	114	+8	116	+3	111	+6	104	+3
September	117	+4	109	+4	10	—2	112	+1	133	+6	109	+8	122	+6	117	+7	130	+6	113	+9	119	+10
October	118	+4	110	+1	90	—8	114	+4	134	+6	116	+8	127	+7	121	+6	127	—2	111	+1	125	+1
November	122	+4	111	+2	95	—10	114	+3	134	+6	132	+7	129	+9	117	+4	140	+14	129	+6	135	+3

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Durable goods shops (f)						Miscellaneous non-food shops							
	Furniture shops (£324 m.)		Other durable goods shops: Total (£352 m.)		Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£290 m.)		Electricity showrooms (£33 m.)		Gas showrooms (£30 m.)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£699 m.)		Booksellers, stationers§ (£69 m.)		Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£205 m.)		Jewellers (£71 m.)		Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£63 m.)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£184 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	105	+5	104	+4	100	Nil	123	+23	122	+22	102	+2	106	+6	103	+3	102	+2	102	+2	104	+4
1959 Year	116	+10	118	+14	108	+8	177	+44	157	+29	102	Nil	109	+3	109	+6	109	+8	106	+4	106	+2
1960 Year	112	—3	109	—8	99	—8	158	—11	148	—6	106	+4	117	+8	115	+5	118	+8	114	+7	108	+2
1961 Year	115	+2	107	—1	97	—2	159	+1	150	+2	111	+5	123	+5	124	+7	124	+5	119	+5	111	+4
1962 Year to date¶	115	+2	107	+2	94	—1	169	+7	N.A.		112	+4	124	+5	120	+3	109	Nil	106	Nil	112	+2
1961 4th Quarter	127	+5	121	—1	113	—3	167	+2	154	+7	124	+6	145	+5	149	+7	175	+4	167	+3	121	+5
1962 1st Quarter	108	+1	105	+1	94	Nil	142	—2	164	+11	110	+4	122	+4	110	+5	97	+1	83	—1	108	+3
2nd Quarter	111	+2	101	—1	88	—3	165	+4	156	+6	110	+4	119	+5	121	+4	100	—1	104	+2	111	+1
3rd Quarter	117	+2	106	+2	90	—2	182	+9	176	+16	115	+4	123	+5	128	+2	126	Nil	125	+2	113	+3
1962 July	129	—2	102	—9	86	—11	137	—7	164	+2	114	+4	130	+6	133	+1	130	—1	121	—1	113	Nil
August	112	+5	104	+6	90	+2	168	+17	165	+17	116	+6	114	+5	128	+4	127	+1	127	+2	120	+3
September	111	+3	111	+9	93	+4	189	+20	193	+26	114	+3	126	+4	123	+2	121	Nil	126	+4	107	+4
October	122	+1	125	+8	110	+3	192	+16	202	+29	116	+3	128	+4	117	+3	105	—1	107	—3	115	+2
November	132	+2	124	+8	107	+2	204	+24	N.A.		119	+2	147	+5	128	+3	126	Nil	127	—1	118	+5

§ Independent retailers only. * At average 1957 prices.
¶ January to November.

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

than a year earlier, the same increase as in October, and most of the individual kinds of business had similar changes on a year earlier to those in October, with sales by greengrocers and fruiterers still substantially down.

Notes

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g. the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1957=100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961.

Footnotes to Tables

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by November 1962 sales was the four weeks from October 28 to November 24, the corresponding period in 1961 was from October 29 to November 25. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in October

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland was 4 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 1 per cent. in September and 2 per cent. in each of the four preceding months.

Sales by food shops were 7 per cent. higher than a year earlier, while sales by clothing and footwear shops and by household goods shops showed increases of 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively.

A brief description of these statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 112).

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1961 First quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+ 4	87	— 9	91	+ 3	93	Nil
Second quarter	109	+ 4	113	+ 6	110	— 1	98	+ 6	105	+ 3
Third quarter	106	+ 2	110	+ 5	98	+ 1	94	— 2	108	— 1
1962 January	97	+ 2	106	+ 5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4
February	101	+ 5	112	+ 6	89	— 2	94	+13	94	+ 6
March	100	— 6	110	+ 1	87	—19	90	— 2	94	— 8
April	107	+ 8	111	+ 6	111	+12	91	— 1	104	+ 9
May	113	+ 2	114	+ 6	122	— 3	102	— 2	105	+ 1
June	107	+ 2	113	+ 5	97	—12	106	+21	106	+ 1
July	103	+ 2	107	+ 6	94	Nil	92	— 3	108	— 2
August	108	+ 2	113	+ 5	100	+ 1	101	— 2	110	— 1
September	105	+ 1	110	+ 4	100	Nil	90	— 2	107	— 1
October	111	+ 4	113	+ 7	117	+ 6	102	+ 3	105	Nil

Production of Man-made Fibres in November

PRODUCTION of man-made fibres in November was 10 per cent. more than in November, 1961. Within the total, output of continuous filament yarn was 13 per cent. more and output of staple fibre 8 per cent. more.

Production

(Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous Filament Yarn (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1958 (quarterly average)	47·9	57·7	105·5
1959 (quarterly average)	58·9	69·8	128·7
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	66·0	76·4	142·4
1961 1st Quarter	67·5	71·6	139·1
2nd Quarter	65·8	72·0	137·8
3rd Quarter	60·7	77·4	138·1
4th Quarter	67·9	84·7	152·6
1962 1st Quarter	67·8	78·9	146·7
2nd Quarter	73·4	83·6	157·1
3rd Quarter	71·0	79·1	150·1
1961 October	23·0	29·8	52·8
November	22·8	29·3	52·1
1962 October	26·7	30·9	57·6
November	25·8	31·5	57·3

The Kennedy Trade Plan

The United States Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is the subject of *The Kennedy Trade Plan*, the text of a lecture by C. T. Saunders, Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, published at 3s. 6d. by Britain in Europe Ltd., 43 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1 as Europe House Paper 9. It opens with an account of the historical background, analyses sections of the Act, parts of it in some detail, and examines various difficulties of interpretation. It concludes by discussing what may happen under the Act, and estimates the effect it is likely to have on future trade policies.

Hire Purchase Business in November

SALES ON HIRE purchase and other instalment credit terms by household goods shops were higher in November than in October but the increase appears wholly due to the usual seasonal factors which operate at this time of the year. The value of new instalment credit extended by hire purchase finance companies declined by 10 per cent. between October and November. It is difficult to interpret this movement with confidence but much, if not all, of the change is attributable to seasonal factors and reductions in the average value of the credit advanced for cars following the change in purchase tax on November 5.

Household Goods Shops

The value of goods sold by household goods shops on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms rose under seasonal influence in November. Sales in the month were about 12 per cent. higher than a year earlier, much the same increase as in recent previous months compared with the corresponding months of 1961.

For furniture and furnishings shops the increase on a year ago was about 5 per cent., for the hardware, radio, electrical etc. group (which includes electricity and gas showrooms) about one-fifth and for the household goods departments of department stores about one-eighth. Debt outstanding to household goods shops in total rose by a further £4 million during the month to £308 million.

Finance Houses

New credit extended by finance houses in November was 10 per cent. lower than in October. Some part of this decrease is to be attributed to lower average values for car contracts following the reduction in purchase tax on new cars and the consequential fall in the price level of secondhand cars, though the figures returned by finance houses do not indicate much significant lowering of the average value of credit advanced below the levels of recent months or of corresponding months of last year. In any case a fall in the value of new credit is to be expected under seasonal influences at this time of the year. It is, of course, difficult to allow at all precisely for the effect of these seasonal influences particularly in view of the fact that their strength is liable to alter with changes in the car market; for example, the pattern of car sales over the year may now be dominated more by demand factors than by supply factors. In view of these uncertainties it is difficult to do more than reach the tentative conclusion that the trend of credit advanced was broadly the same in November as in October.

Compared with a year ago, new credit extended in November was much the same as in November 1961, compared with a rise of about 7 per cent. for October between 1961 and 1962. The figure for new cars was again well up on a year earlier, by 30 per cent. against nearly 40 per cent. for October, but for used cars there was little increase compared with a rise of about 12 per cent. in October. Debt owed direct by hirers etc. fell by £8 million to £575 million during the month and amounts owed by retailers under block discounting arrangements were £4 million lower at £52 million.

Debt

Table 1 — Estimates of Hire-Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1960	330	333	336	338	338	335	331	327	324	322	322	325
	1961	321	315	312	308	306	306	306	305	303	303	303	309
	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	
Owed directly to finance houses	1960	534	547	573	599	614	621	630	633	628	623	620	610
	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	
Total of above	1960	864	880	909	937	952	956	961	960	952	945	942	935
	1961	928	922	934	939	949	957	968	965	953	942	931	927
	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	

Table 2 — Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended and Repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: For household goods	New Credit Extended: For other durable goods	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt
1958	292	363	655	547	+108
1959	394	523	917	624	+293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1959 1st Quarter	85	118	203	147	+ 56
2nd Quarter	94	152	246	155	+ 91
3rd Quarter	99	132	231	154	+ 77
4th Quarter	116	121	237	168	+ 69
1960 1st Quarter	87	152	239	179	+ 60
2nd Quarter	73	156	229	182	+ 47
3rd Quarter	64	117	181	185	— 4
4th Quarter	77	94	171	188	— 17
1961 1st Quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd Quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd Quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th Quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st Quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd Quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd Quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3

Notes on Statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit, which includes the initial deposits or down payments as well as the credit extended (i.e., the balance of the cash price together with the credit charges), during the period. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all household goods sold on credit by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail-order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales

(*Notes continued on page* 80)

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H.P. Business (*Continued*)

New Business of Household Goods Shops

Table 3 — Index Numbers of Value of Goods Sold on Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit per Week

Average of 1957 = 100

		Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishing Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1960	122	113	111	121	102	90	101	92	102	112	120	124
		1961	97	90	98	102	104	104	121	102	106	117	126	132
		1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	
	of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1960	138	125	116	134	107	94	101	91	99	111	119	125
		1961	98	95	99	106	108	114	125	106	110	121	131	138
		1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	
	Independent retailers	1960	107	102	103	110	93	83	100	89	99	110	114	120
		1961	94	83	92	95	95	92	109	94	99	109	115	122
		1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1960	126	130	126	124	105	96	92	90	98	109	108	114
		1961	92	96	97	99	104	104	125	96	99	105	105	113
		1962	89	89	93	98	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	
	of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods shops	1960	105	97	83	87	62	57	58	59	66	78	76	82
		1961	66	61	56	62	64	63	77	56	60	69	69	75
		1962	60	53	50	50	53	61	63	62	62	68	73	
	Cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops	1960	116	121	117	134	110	103	110	103	109	107	105	158
		1961	100	96	101	118	119	115	139	118	110	116	112	175
		1962	106	102	106	117	122	156	153	150	135	145	144	
Department Stores: Household goods department		1960	140	116	120	140	121	101	128	100	117	137	143	138
		1961	133	119	117	123	124	111	156	109	119	141	143	146
		1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	
Total, Household Goods Shops		1960	125	122	119	124	105	94	99	92	101	112	116	120
		1961	97	95	99	102	106	105	125	100	104	113	117	124
		1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.

New Business of Finance Houses

Table 4 — Index Numbers of New Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended Direct to Hirers per Calendar Month

Monthly average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1960	188	182	255	249	199	154	146	113	110	106	94	70
	1961	116	173	234	206	241	224	242	139	111	114	115	83
	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	
Private cars – used	1960	160	191	250	240	178	155	150	149	129	121	113	92
	1961	131	179	204	183	218	201	195	143	110	118	108	79
	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1960	201	211	261	242	233	214	199	165	173	186	184	154
	1961	195	212	246	221	238	235	240	163	142	154	144	110
	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1960	100	133	225	244	208	164	148	144	118	97	82	59
	1961	71	108	171	160	184	161	160	135	85	73	59	37
	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	
Caravans – new and used	1960	113	162	233	254	264	168	156	148	126	108	83	54
	1961	74	137	220	219	242	248	226	188	146	159	123	80
	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	
Farm equipment and tractors	1960	108	131	159	157	176	173	162	151	122	153	163	94
	1961	128	123	195	195	195	217	201	169	132	150	128	79
	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1960	207	205	273	261	270	267	231	205	231	253	245	194
	1961	251	239	312	311	360	315	346	233	239	272	263	211
	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	
Household goods (a)	1960	242	204	213	177	172	142	139	137	131	141	142	136
	1961	138	114	126	120	136	123	133	115	107	118	119	104
	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1960	180	188	244	232	201	170	169	151	139	138	132	110
	1961	144	168	207	190	220	204	207	150	123	131	125	96
	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

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H.P. Business (*Continued*)

covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys.

The repayments figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire-purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods shops 81·12 and cycle shops, etc., 17·68; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

Furniture Directory

The 1963 edition of the 'Cabinet Maker and Retail Furnisher Directory to the Furnishing Trade' is now available. Copies: Benn Bros. Ltd., Bouverie House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Price 65s. (postage and packing 3s. 6d. extra).

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, January 4, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Sportsman's Paradise	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Peter Bryan Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28075	15	January 1
A Great Ship	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Rayant Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 28076	30	January 2
Flight From Singapore	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	President Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 28077	73	January 3
My Bare Lady	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Meadway Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28078	55	January 4
Pathe News 63-1	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27984	8	January 4
Pathe News 63-2	" "	" "	Br/E 27985	7	January 4
Movietone News 1752	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27932	7	January 4
FOREIGN					
Phaedra	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Melinafilm Corporation	F 28074	116	January 1
Vengeance of the Gladiators	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Atlantica Cinematografica Produzione Films S.R.L.	F 28079	94	January 4

The registration particulars of the film 'The Girl On the Boat' (Br/E 27463) registered on June 14, 1962, have been amended to provide the additional title, 'Lady For A Knight.'
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Reports on Overseas Markets in the *Export Service Bulletin*

IN THE *Export Service Bulletin* of October 12, 1962 a list was published of the Market Reports contained in the weekly Supplement to the *Export Service Bulletin* during the preceding three months. Exporters have found this useful, and it will be brought up to date at quarterly intervals: the list below covers the period September-December 1962 inclusive.

These Market Reports are prepared by H.M. Commercial Officers in overseas countries, and each describes the prospects in a particular territory for the export of certain goods. In many cases they show that openings exist which are at present not being exploited to the full by British exporters. They are written as a result of special inquiries undertaken and of the continuous flow of information arising from daily contacts with British exporters, local consumers, distributors and producers. Information is cross-checked before acceptance.

They thus contain reliable and up-to-date information, collected at first hand on behalf of British industry. While they are not, and do not purport to be, a substitute for market research into openings for the products of individual firms, they do give a general picture of market prospects, the type of competition to be met, the tariff and import licensing position, which no firm in the industry covered by the report can afford to miss if it is currently exporting, or is prepared to consider exporting to the country concerned.

A subscription to the *Bulletin* (which contains much useful information in addition to Market Reports) costs 10 guineas per annum and single copies may be purchased for 2s.; both are obtainable on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 420).

(*Information for United Kingdom Exporters will be found on pages* 93-99)

Market Reports (by Country)

Country	Commodity	Supplement No.
Australia	Domestic electrical appliances	52/62
Australia	Kitchen hardware	51/62
Australia	Laundry and dry cleaning machinery	44/62
Austria	Portable power tools	46/62
Bolivia	Building materials	42/62
Canada	Camping equipment	52/62
Canada	Carpets	46/62
Canada	Foundry equipment	43/62
Canada	Fractional horsepower (f.h.p.) electrical motors	46/62
Canada	Industrial protective clothing	50/62
Canada	Laundry and dry cleaning machinery	48/62
Canada	Metalworking machine tools	45/2
Chile	Food processing machinery	49/62
Colombia	Hand tools	42/62
Congo Republic	Textiles	48/62
Costa Rica	Bicycles, motor cycles, mopeds and scooters	49/62
Denmark	Refractories	48/62
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	Refrigeration and air conditioning equipment	41/62
Finland	Marine equipment	53/62
German Federal Republic	Sugical instruments, medical appliances and dental equipment	45/62
German Federal Republic	Toys	53/62
Guatemala	Industrial Chemicals	52/62
Honduras, Republic of	Insulated wires and cables	41/62
Hong Kong	Sanitary hardware and fittings	40/62
Italy	Ready-made clothing	49/62
Jamaica	Hand tools	50/62
Jordan	Foodstuffs	42/62
Nicaragua	Domestic refrigerators	48/62
Nigeria	Domestic, commercial and industrial light fittings	49/62
New Zealand	Cranes and Hoists	41/62
Pakistan	Boilers and Boilerhouse plant	45/62
Philippines, The	Irrigation pumps	41/62
Switzerland	Musical instruments	51/62
Thailand	Electrical and telephone cable and insulated fine wire	46/62
Trucial States (The)	Pharmaceutical products	46/62
Trucial States (The) (excluding Abu Dhabi)	Soap and detergents	49/62
Trucial States (Persian Gulf)	Sugar	42/62

Market Reports (by Commodity)

Commodity	Country	Supplement No.
Aircraft and Watercraft:		
Equipment – Marine	Finland	53/62
Building Supplies not elsewhere specified:		
Building materials	Bolivia	42/62
Sanitary hardware and fittings	Hong Kong	40/62
Ceramic Products:		
Refractories	Denmark	48/62
Chemicals and Allied Products, Oils, Fats Greases and Paints:		
Chemicals – Industrial	Guatemala	52/62
Clothing:		
Clothing – Ready-made	Italy	49/62
Industrial protective clothing	Canada	50/62
Domestic Appliances, Domestic Heating and Cooking Apparatus		
Domestic electrical appliances	Australia	52/62
Domestic refrigerators	Nicaragua	48/62
Kitchen hardware	Australia	51/62
Drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations:		
Pharmaceutical products	The Trucial States	46/62
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus		
Electrical and telephone cable and insulated fine wire	Thailand	46/62
Fractional horsepower (f.h.p.) electrical motors	Canada	46/62
Insulated wires and cables	Honduras, Republic of	41/62
Light fittings – Domestic commercial and industrial	Nigeria	49/62
Foodstuffs, Beverages, Produce and Tobacco:		
Foodstuffs	Jordan	42/62
Sugar	Trucial States (Persian Gulf)	42/62
Furniture and Floor Coverings:		
Carpets	Canada	46/62
Machinery and Plant:		
Boilers and boilerhouse plant	Pakistan	45/62
Cranes and hoists	New Zealand	41/62
Equipment – Foundry	Canada	43/62
Equipment – Refrigeration and air conditioning	East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanibar)	41/62
Machinery – Laundry and dry cleaning	Australia	44/62
Machinery – Laundry and dry cleaning	Canada	48/62
Machinery – Food-processing	Chile	49/62
Pumps – Irrigation	Philippines, The	41/62
Medical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances:		
Surgical instruments, medical appliances and dental equipment	Western Germany	45/62
Musical Instruments:		
Musical instruments	Switzerland	51/62
Soap and Cleansing Preparations		
Soap and detergents	The Trucial States (except Abu Dhabi)	49/62
Sports Goods:		
Equipment – Camping	Canada	52/62
Textiles including Yarns etc.:		
Textiles	Congo Republic	48/62
Tools:		
Machine tools – Metalworking	Canada	45/62
Portable power tools	Austria	46/62
Tools – Hand	Colombia	42/62
Tools – Hand	Jamaica	50/62
Toys, Games and Model Engineering:		
Toys	West Germany	53/62
Vehicles and parts:		
Bicycles, motor cycles, mopeds and scooters	Costa Rica	49/62

Economic Reports

Country	Period	Supplement No.
Argentina	July-September 1962	48/62
Australia	October 1962	49/62
Austria	August 1962	40/62
Austria	September 1962	43/62
Austria	October 1962	47/62
Austria	November 1962	53/62
Bahrain	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	46/62
Belgium and Luxembourg	August, September and October 1962	46/62
Bolivia	July-September 1962	51/62
Brazil	July-September 1962	45/62
British Eastern Caribbean	July 1-September 30, 1962	45/62
Burma	September 1962	44/62
Burma	October, 1962	47/62
Burma	November 1962	53/62
Cambodia	July-September 1962	47/62
Ceylon	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	47/62
Chile	July-September 1962	44/62
China	July 1962	40/61
China	August 1962	44/62
China	September 1962	48/62
China	October 1962	52/62
Colombia	Third quarter 1962	51/62
Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)	August 1962	40/62

(*Continued on next page*)

Reports on Overseas Markets (*Continued*)

Economic Reports (*Continued*)

Country	Period	Supplement No.
Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)	September 1962	46/62a
Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)	October 1962	49/62
Congo Republic (Leopoldville) (including Katanga)	November 1962	53/62
Cuba	July-September 1962	46/62
Czechoslovakia	August 1962	43/62
Czechoslovakia	September 1962	46/62
Czechoslovakia	October 1962	49/62
Denmark	August 1962	42/62
Denmark	September 1962	46/62
Denmark	October 1962	50/62
Ecuador	January-June 1962	46/62
Equatorial Africa, States of (The Congo Republic (Brazzaville), The Central African Republic, The Gabanese Republic and The Republic of Chad)	April 1-June 30, 1962	41/62
Equatorial Africa, States of	July 1-September 30, 1962	47/62
Finland	July-September 1962	47/62
Finland	October 1962	51/62
France	August 1962	46/62
France	September 1962	48/62
France	October 1962	52/62
French Guiana	The years 1961/1962	53/62
German Federal Republic	Second quarter 1962	44/62
Ghana	July 1-September 30, 1962	46/62
Greece	July/August 1962	45/62
Greece	September/October 1962	52/62
Greece	November 1962	53/62
Guinea	Report for 1961	44/62
Hungary	July-September 1962	47/62
Iceland	July 1-September 30, 1962	45/62
India	July-September 1962	48/62
Indonesia	July 1962	42/62
Indonesia	August 1962	44/62
Indonesia	September 1962	51/62
Iran	August/September 1962	46/62
Iran	October 1962	50/62
Iraq	July 1962	40/62
Iraq	August/September 1962	48/62
Iraq	October 1962	51/62
Israel	August 1962	41/62
Israel	September 1962	44/62
Israel	October 1962	48/62
Italy	July/August 1962	43/62
Italy	September/October 1962	52/62
Ivory Coast	Report for 1961	40/62
Japan	September Quarter 1962	45/62
Jamaica, British Honduras, Bermuda and The Bahamas	July-September 1962	49/62
Jordan	January 1-June 30, 1962	45/62
Kenya and Uganda	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	51/62
Kuwait	July-September 1962	46/62
Lebanon	July-September 1962	45/62
Malaya, Federation of	June-August 1962	42/62
Mexico	July-September 1962	46/62
Morocco	January-June 1962	42/62
Muscat and Oman	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	46/62
Netherlands	August/September 1962	47/62
Netherlands	October 1962	52/62
Nigeria	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	53/62
Norway	October 1962	50/62
Pakistan	April-September 1962	53/62
Paraguay	First six months of 1962	40/62
Peru	August 1962	43/62
Peru	September	51/62
Peru	October 1962	52/62
Philippines, The	August 1962	42/62
Philippines, The	September 1962	45/62
Philippines, The	October 1962	49/62
Poland	August 1962	42/62
Poland	September 1962	47/62
Poland	October 1962	49/62
Portugal	August 1962	40/62
Portugal	September 1962	44/62
Portugal	October 1962	48/62
Portugal	November 1962	53/62
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	July-September 1962	46/62
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	July-September 1962	45/62
Qatar	Quarter ending September 30, 1962	44/62
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Quarter ended September 30, 1962	43/62
Roumania	Third Quarter 1962	42/62
Sierra Leone	April 1-September 30, 1962	44/62
Singapore and the British Borneo Territories	Third Quarter 1962	47/62
South Africa, Republic of	Third quarter 1962	47/62
South Korea	July-September 1962	49/62
South Vietnam	July-September 1962	48/62
Soviet Union	July-September 1962	48/62
Spain	August 1962	41/62
Spain	September 1962	47/62
Spain	October 1962	50/62
Sudan	July 1-September 30, 1962	52/62
Sweden	August 1962	40/62
Sweden	September, 1962	46/62
Sweden	October 1962	49/62
Switzerland	August 1962	40/62
Switzerland	September 1962	45/62
Switzerland	October 1962	49/62
Syrian Arab Republic	July-September 1962	46/62
Thailand	September 1962	43/62
Thailand	October 1962	48/62
Trucial States (except Abu Dhabi)	Quarter ending September 30, 1962	44/62
Turkey	August 1962	43/62
Turkey	September 1962	47/62
Turkey	October 1962	51/62
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	August 1962	40/62
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	September 1962	46/62
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	October 1962	50/62
United States of America	August 1962	42/62
United States of America	September 1962	45/62
United States of America	October 1962	50/62
Uruguay	July-September 1962	47/62
Venezuela	Third Quarter 1962	48/62
Yugoslavia	July-September 1962	44/62

General Reports

Country	Subject	Supplement No.
Brazil	Industrial and Trade Developments, August, 1962	43/62
Brazil	Industrial and Trade Developments, September 1962	47/62
Brazil	Industrial and Trade Developments, October 1962	51/62
Bulgaria	Draft Plans for Development during the period 1961-80	46/62
Canada	Review of Business and Economic Conditions in Alberta, January-June 1962	43/62
Egypt (United Arab Republic)	Nuclear Energy in the United Arab Republic (Egypt)	44/62
El Salvador	The Market for British Goods	47/62
Guinea, Republic of	Specialist Trading Organisations	42/62
Hungary	Foreign Trade Organisations	50/62
Mexico	Visits of the Market Officer, Mexico City, to Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, August 1962	48/62
Poland	Foreign Trade Organisations	50/62

Trade Agreements

Countries	Supplement No.
Benelux/Japan	51/62
Bulgaria/Norway	50/62
Cameroon/Greece	52/62
China/Ghana	47/62
Costa Rica/Nicaragua/Panama	41/62
Czechoslovakia/Iceland	47/62
Czechoslovakia/Sweden	51/62
Czechoslovakia/Turkey	51/62
East Germany/Yugoslavia	52/62
France/Greece	48/62
France/Spain	53/62
France/Yugoslavia	46/62
Ghana/China	47/62
Greece/Cameroon	52/62
Greece/France	48/62
Greece/Yugoslavia	53/62
Hungary/Morocco	42/62
Hungary/Turkey	51/62
Iceland/Czechoslovakia	47/62
India/Morocco	50/62
Indonesia/Mexico	47/62
Italy/Switzerland	48/62
Japan/Benelux	51/62
Mexico/Indonesia	47/62
Morocco/Hungary	42/62
Morocco/India	50/62
Morocco/Spain	48/62
Nicaragua/Panama/Costa Rica	41/62
Niger, Republic of/Tunisia	46/62
Norway/Bulgaria	50/62
Panama/Costa Rica/Nicaragua	41/62
Poland/Turkey	51/62
Roumania/Turkey	51/62
Senegal, Republic of/Tunisia	46/62
Spain/France	53/62
Spain/Morocco	48/62
Sweden/Czechoslovakia	51/62
Switzerland/Italy	48/62
Tunisia/Yugoslavia	46/62
Tunisia/Republic of Niger	46/62
Tunisia/Republic of Senegal	46/62
Turkey/Czechoslovakia	51/62
Turkey/Hungary	51/62
Turkey/Poland	51/62
Turkey/Roumania	51/62
Turkey/U.S.S.R.	52/62
Turkey/Yugoslavia	51/62
U.S.S.R./Turkey	52/62
U.S.S.R./Yugoslavia	46/62
Yugoslavia/East Germany	52/62
Yugoslavia/France	46/62
Yugoslavia/Greece	53/62
Yugoslavia/Tunisia	46/62
Yugoslavia/Turkey	51/62
Yugoslavia/U.S.S.R	46/62

Export Service Bulletin Analysis

DURING THE QUARTER ended December 31, 1962, the *Export Service Bulletin* published information about export opportunities open to British firms. Many of these were specific inquiries for goods of British origin, while others were international calls for tender invited by overseas Government purchasing bodies.

An abridged classified analysis of these inquiries is given below. Reports covering important economic developments and general economic conditions in most overseas countries have also been published during the quarter. Particulars can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E. 11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433).

Quarter ended December 31, 1962

Commodity Heading	No. of Inquiries
Aircraft and watercraft	75
Boots, shoes and slippers	19
Brushes and brooms	15
Building supplies	166
Ceramic products	41
Chemicals, oils, fats, greases and paints	302
Clothing	89
Contracts	292
Domestic appliances	99
Druggists' sundries	30
Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations	89
Electrical machinery and apparatus (including tape recorders)	769
Fancy goods	22
Foodstuffs, beverages, produce and tobacco	97
Furniture and floor coverings	55
Glass and glassware	34
Iron and steel	407
Jewellery and cutlery	18
Leather and imitation leather	19
Machinery and plant (including machine tools)	1,065
Medical and surgical appliances and equipment	135
Mineral products	67
Non-ferrous metals	125
Office machinery and equipment	36
Paper, printed matter and stationery	132
Photographic and cinematographic apparatus and requisites	37
Plastics materials	57
Prefabricated houses and buildings	15
Radio apparatus (including television receivers and record players)	76
Railway and tramway rolling stock	97
Rubber manufactures	65
Scientific and optical instruments	83
Sports goods	17
Textiles	245
Timber, wood manufactures	23
Tools (hand and engineer's small (including portable power tools))	128
Toys, games and model engineering	22
Vehicles and parts	278
Watches and clocks	7

Visits Overseas by U.K. Businessmen

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	December 14, 1962	
813,819	Montecatini Societe Generale Per L'Industria Mineraria E Chemica.	Process for preparing nickel carbonyl.
821,744	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Plasma generator.
825,100	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Recovery of uranium from low grade uranium bearing ores.
855,811	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Recovery of uranium, aluminium and iron valves.
865,095	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Uranium recovery process.
	December 20, 1962	
640,070	Power Jets (Research and Development) Ltd. and another.	Non-rotary centrifugal separators.
675,662	Reynolds Metals Co.	Laminated sheet wrappers for thermo plastic sealed packages.
774,696	The Distillers Co. Ltd.	Production of ortho-methylolphenols.
790,721	Reynolds Metals Co.	Aluminium strip suitable for use in electromagnetic windings.
839,522	The Distillers Co. Ltd.	Acetyl-substituted pyridines.
851,549	Higgitt, N.V.	Electric cables.
872,011	S. A. Confiserie 'BRABO'	Dispenser for commodities.
	December 21, 1962	
802,011	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Low tension sparking plugs operating by capacity discharge.
818,512	Societe Anonyme Geoffroy Delore	Wire tinning systems.
819,307	Eternit, Societa per Azioni	Pipe couplings.
822,487	Eternit, Societa per Azioni	Machines for the preparation of fibrous material in suspension.
831,987	Deutsche Gold-und Silber-Scheideanstalt Vormals Roessler.	Unsaturated polyester resins.
847,098	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Valve closure members.
848,854	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Sealing devices.
851,895	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Fluid control valves.
864,578	Pinet, L.	Greenhouse frames.
865,123	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Film materials.
883,028	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Overhead conveyors.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office.

World's Carpet Industries Directory

'The Carpet Annual 1962-3', a year-book and directory of the world's carpet industries and trade, is now available. Copies: British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., 222 Strand, London, W.C.2. Price 30s. (post free).

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the Board of Trade Journal, **which should be ordered within one week of publication,** *cost* £3 0*s.* 0*d. per page (or part) for* 250 *copies. (Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of* 5*s.* 0*d. per page for each additional* 125 *copies). Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1. *Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Information regarding Subscriptions, Editorial Communications and Advertising in the* Board of Trade Journal *will usually be found on the first page.*

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. spares, plant spares, caterpillar spares, and track assemblies, aero engines spares, parachute canopies, packing cases, fire extinguishers, electrical appliances, radio and radio spares, bedding, furniture etc.

Jan. 23	Land: 211,513 acres and accommodation land, part with probable planning permission for suitable light industrial development subject to planning consent, most with extensive main road frontage, and including 128·4 acres let at a total rent roll of £356 10s. The remainder with vacant possession, being part of the former Pocklington Airfield.	'The Feathers' Hotel, Pocklington, York	R. M. English & Son Ltd., Pocklington, York. (Tel. Pocklington 2106 and 3198). Catalogues free.
Feb. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292/3).
Feb. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgely.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Feb. 27	Approx. 38 acres of land, including three hangars (1 – 234ft. by 150ft. approx.; 2 – 250ft. by 120ft. approx.) and numerous other buildings.	Royal Air Force Station, Technical Site, Hornchurch, Essex.	Kemsleys, 10 Weston Road, Romford, Essex. (Tel. Romford 44175). Catalogues free.
Mar. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only*.)

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 5	Plant, textiles, handtools and miscellaneous stores.	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Feb. 12-14	Vehicles, earth moving and lifting equipment.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Feb. 19-21	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
Feb. 28	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MACHINE TOOLS – SALE BY TENDER

Fine borer; two and multi-spindle drills; internal and thread grinders; six-spindle miller; profiling, finishing, lapping, reaming, sawing and shaving machines.

Location: War Department Storage Depot, Leyland, Lancs.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by January 31, 1963. Permission to view on presentation of tender form only.

Ministry of Public Building and Works

Surplus small and arm chairs with upholstered seats.

Applications for tender documents should be made to the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division (Disposals), Room 112, Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, not later than January 16, 1963.

SHEET METAL MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, PRESSES, PLASTICS & WOODWORKING MACHINES

New and used — many of each EX STOCK — for cash or monthly account, hire purchase or by the F J E Machine Hire Plan.
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and Lansdowne House
41 Water St., Birmingham 3
CENtral 7606-8
Grams: Bescotools Birmingham 3

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Translation System for Algerian National Assembly

Multitone Electric Co. Ltd., London, have supplied and installed within five days, a radio interpretation system for the Algerian National Assembly.

Woodworking Machinery for the United States

Thomas White & Sons Ltd., Paisley, have received a £20,000 order from Los Angeles for ripsaw machines specially designed to the needs of the United States market.

Electronically Controlled Drill for Sweden

EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, are to supply Stal-Laval Apparat of Linkoping with a tube plate drill, made by J. L. Jameson Ltd., Ewell, fitted with electronic numerical control.

Rehabilitation for Qatar Oil Tanks

Liquid Metal Applications Ltd., London, have won a £20,000 contract to rehabilitate oil storage tanks in Qatar by their fibre-bonded resin process, specially developed for tropical climates.

Asphalt Mixing Machine for Colombia

An asphalt mixing machine has been supplied by Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester, for work on the 10,000 ft. high road between Bucaramanga and Agua Chica in Colombia.

Italian Shipbuilders Order British Cargo Plant

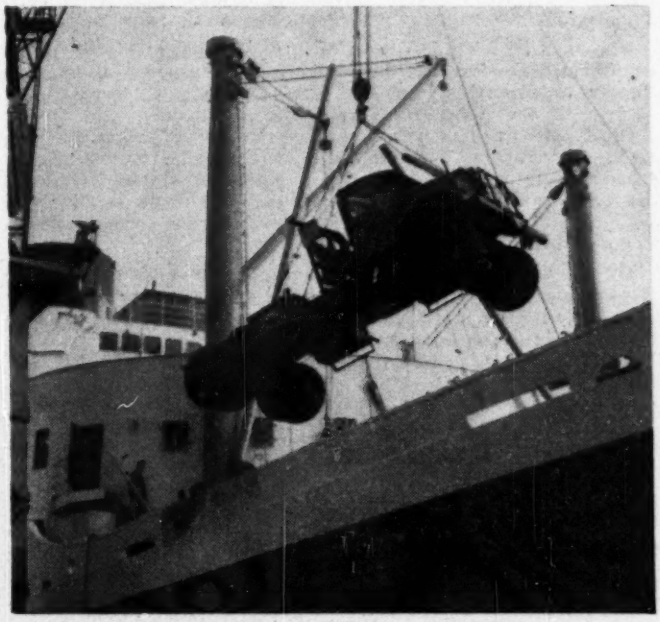
Italian shipbuilders have placed a 'substantial' order with Carron Company, Falkirk, for a cargo handling installation which will be built into a 34,000 ton liner under construction at Trieste.

North Borneo Timber Industry Using British Vehicles

Leyland Group, Leyland, Lancs, have secured a £25,000 order to supply specially adapted vehicles to work the timber industry in the dense jungles of British North Borneo.

Anglo-Belgian Building Project in Brussels

Richard Costain Ltd., London, in association with M. Armand Blaton, are to build a £1 million office block, fourteen storeys high, in the centre of Brussels. 90,000 square feet of office space will be provided, with exhibition and conference facilities and an underground car park for 100 vehicles.



A Scammell 4 x 4 Mountaineer being loaded aboard the M.V. *City of York* recently at the Port of London for shipment to the Spanish Sahara.

Computers for South African Railways

International Computers & Tabulators Ltd., London, have won a £300,000 contract to supply South African Railways with three computers for payroll and stores control. They will be sited in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Latin America Orders Spinning Machinery

Platt Brothers (Sales) Ltd., Oldham, are to equip five mills in Chile, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru with cotton spinning machinery. The contract is worth over £1 million.

Oil Handling Equipment for Japan and Kenya

Woodfield Rochester Ltd., Rochester, have secured orders for their flow boom equipment. Units worth £30,000 and capable of servicing oil tankers up to 135,000 tons dwt. are being supplied to Japan. The new oil jetty at Mombasa in Kenya is to get equipment worth £40,000.

Japan Buys British Television Cameras

A Japanese commercial television station, Nippon Educational Television Company, has ordered a further three 4½ inch image orthicon television cameras from EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. They will operate on 525 line standard.

Generating Plant for South Africa

The Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa has ordered two 200,000 kW steam turbo-generator sets, together with condensing and feedheating plant, from C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They will be the largest so far installed in Africa.

Rectifier Equipment for Australia

AEI Ltd., are to supply a Tasmanian electrolytic zinc plant with semi-conductor rectifier equipment worth more than £150,000.

Piping for Hungary

Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd., London, have won a £900,000 contract to supply line-piping of several thicknesses which will be used to take natural gas to serve new industries near Budapest.

Australia Buys Electronic Computers

Two Australian firms have ordered electronic computers from International Computers and Tabulators Ltd., London. Their combined value is £188,000 and they will be used for accounting, analysis, stock control, payroll, ledger, labour costing and all manner of statistical work. ICT computer sales in Australasia now exceed £1 million.

Switchboards for Malaya

Brookhirst Igranic, London, are to provide composite pumping switchboards for a Malayan irrigation scheme projected near Kuala Lumpur. Lancashire Dynamo & Cryto are to provide the electric motors.

Spectacle Blanks for India

An order has been placed by the Indian Government with Pilkington Brothers Ltd., of St. Helens, Lancs., for 113,000 spectacle blanks. The glass used is for protection against glare, especially in snow conditions.

Steel Mill Equipment for Netherlands and Malaya

Orders have been placed with Brookhirst Igranic for steel mill equipment by Nederlandsche Kabel Fabrieken of the Netherlands, and the National Iron and Steel Mills Ltd., of Singapore.

Boiler Units for Singapore

Mitchell Engineering, of Peterborough, have been awarded a contract valued at £1¼ million by the City Council of Singapore for the supply and erection of the largest boiler units to be installed in Malaya, in the Pasir Panjang 'B' Power Station, together with oil firing and other plant.

British Quarry Plant for Egypt

Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester, have won a contract from El Nasr Pipes and Cement Products Company 'Siegwart & Cifer' for crushing, washing, screening and storage plant, worth over £23,000.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	Jan. 4	April 5
Europe	Dec. 7	Mar. 1
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	Feb. 1

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 4, December 7 and November 2, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Amendment:

The Lima Pacific International Trade Fair will now be held on October 26-November 10, 1963, and not October 12-27 as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 15, 1962, and subsequent lists.

EUROPE

Additions:

BOLOGNA: 17TH NATIONAL FASHION DISPLAY OF ITALIAN FOOTWEAR – March 16-24, 1963.
* Apply, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain in London, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 2411).

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF LINGERIE, UNDERWEAR AND FOUNDATION GARMENTS – October 17-20, 1963.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Kensington 1700).

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL BABIES' AND CHILDREN'S FAIR – October 18-20 1963.
* Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

CHARLEROI: 6TH INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – September 19-27 1964
† Apply, Weigel, Leygonie & Co. Ltd., 31/32, King Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Temple Bar 4825).

LAUSANNE: SWISS NATIONAL EXHIBITION – April 30-October 25, 1964.
Apply, Swiss Embassy, 18 Montague Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Paddington 0701).

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: 22ND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION – September 25 – October 3 1964.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

World Paper Trade Directory

The 1963 edition of Phillips' Paper Trade Directory of the World is now available. Copies: S. C. Phillips & Co. Ltd., Alliance House, 50-51 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. Price 43s. 6d. (post free).

1963 International Boat Show

FOR THE LAST nine days, Earls Court, London, has provided a welcome relief from Britain's winter gloom and near Arctic conditions. Inside this eleven acre covered area thousands of visitors have basked in the 'tropical sun', strolled along the shores of 'tropical lagoons' filled with native canoes, gleaming yachts, power boats and all the paraphernalia associated with boating and fishing. They have wandered through a South Pacific native village with its traditional 'shops', and have gazed at a huge backcloth depicting a brilliant South Seas setting. This was the 1963 International Boat Show, the ninth such exhibition presented by the *Daily Express* in association with the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation. The show closes on January 12.

The Boat Show has illustrated the vitality of an industry successfully meeting an ever-growing public demand in Britain and throughout the world. More than 500 exhibitors including those from the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Poland and the Irish Republic, displayed the very latest in all types of craft of all sizes and prices together with literally thousands of accessories – one company alone exhibited more than 800.

Well-known motor and aviation companies and ancillary industries contributed much that is new in the boating world. Glass fibre used in the construction of boats is not new any more, and to give weight to this statement more than 50 exhibitors showed examples of this type of boat construction. There were sailing surfboards – a sport which is booming in popularity, midget sailing cruisers, and craft varying in price from under £10 to more than £40,000, and varying in size from a seven-and-a-half foot sailing dinghy to a 26 ton sailing ketch.

Undoubtedly there were many who paid a visit to Earls Court who had no present intention of owning a boat – or even hiring one for that matter. However, there was much in the show to interest them also. There were fashions for men and women – with an accent of course on the occasion afloat; cooking – many of the exhibitors showed attractive features displaying up-to-date cooking appliances and specially prepared food packs, you could mail a tin of real Devonshire cream direct from a stand in the show; photography – one firm provided experts to advise on every aspect of indoor photography; water-skiing – with international experts on hand to give advice – and many other features too numerous to mention.

The Board of Trade – one of two government stands at the exhibition, the other was the Ministry of Transport – devoted its display to export information. Staff from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade were in attendance to answer inquiries and distribute literature about the services and information which Government departments – including the Export Credits Guarantee Department – and British embassies and posts abroad can offer to British exporters. Many inquiries made at this stand did not concern boats at all – they ranged from broiler chickens to boiler suits.

On the Ministry of Transport stand officials combined with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to stress the importance of adequate training in seamanship for the ever growing numbers who enjoy 'messing about in boats'. Demonstrations were held throughout the show in the lagoon to illustrate the theme of the stand.

The Show was opened by Earl Mountbatten.

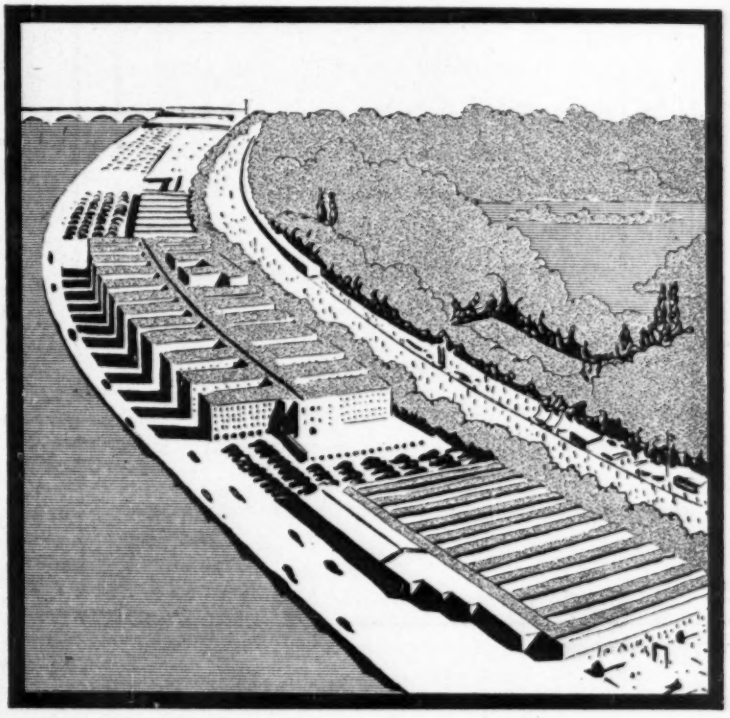
U.S. Industry Open to Tourists

Businessmen, scientists and farmers, in fact specialists of any kind visiting the U.S. are to be given an opportunity of inspecting American methods in their own particular field as part of the current U.S. travel campaign. A booklet which lists more than 3,124 plants, offices and ranches in the United States which are open to inspection by tourists is now available from the U.S. Travel Service at 22 Sackville Street, London.

This is what 'How to Export', a Board of Trade publication, says about exhibiting at overseas trade fairs and exhibitions:

'... an excellent opportunity of finding out what the local people want, what sort of competition you will be up against and what they think of the sort of product you have to offer.'

EXHIBIT AT THE LYONS INTERNATIONAL FAIR & ASSOCIATED EXHIBITIONS



1963 PROGRAMME

February 17th-23rd
INTERNATIONAL TOYS & GAMES FAIR
March 1st-8th
'MIPE-TV'—International Television and Television Equipment Market
March 31st-April 8th
LYONS INTERNATIONAL FAIR with
'ARTS OF THE TABLE'—Glassware, Porcelain, Ceramics, Objets d'Art
LIGHTING
'SIQUEM'—International Hardware, Tools, Household Equipment & Heating Fair (Trade only for first 3 days)
'EXPOBOIS'—International Salons for Woodworking Machinery, Forestry & Wood and its Uses
October 5th-8th
'MEUROPAM'—European Furnishing and Furnishing Accessories Market

Full information about these exhibitions is obtainable from

10 CLIFFORD STREET · LONDON W1
Telephone: REGent 0511

LYONS INTERNATIONAL FAIR

GATEWAY TO THE COMMON MARKET

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

provide an up-to-date, reliable and inexpensive source of information on commercial matters. They are obtainable from the Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and from agent booksellers in most large towns, who have special facilities for meeting your order quickly. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office.

LONDON: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2 and 423 Oxford Street, W1

EDINBURGH 2: 13A Castle Street

MANCHESTER 2: 39 King Street

BIRMINGHAM 5: 35 Smallbrook, Ringway

CARDIFF: 109 St. Mary Street

BRISTOL 1: 50 Fairfax Street

BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street

FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL FAIR

17 - 21 FEBRUARY 1963

Lep Transport Ltd. offer buyers a one day London/Frankfurt/London inclusive trip to visit this Fair.

Official Agents for the United Kingdom & Eire

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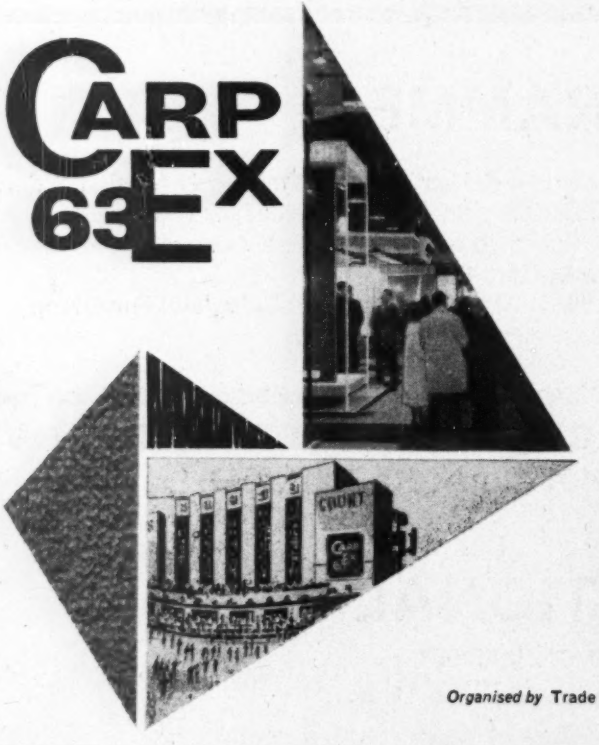
Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone: CENtral 5050 *(30 lines)* **Telegrams: Depolep, London Telex 28382**



Buyers the world over share a common shop-window in CARPEX 63, outstanding event of the European floor coverings trade, now in its seventh year. Here, many thousands of wholesalers and retailers gather to assess the trends and plan the buying for the months ahead. The most striking designs . . . newest ranges . . . latest developments . . . all get their first showing at CARPEX. Changing trade conditions and intensifying competition makes this the one event of the year you can't *afford* to miss.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

Facilities for overseas visitors will include a special reception lounge and the services of a staff of interpreters. The organisers' overseas division will be pleased to meet visitors at the exhibition. A free catalogue and badge will be provided on arrival.

INTERNATIONAL

CARPET, LINOLEUM AND FLOOR COVERINGS FAIR

Earls Court London

25 February · 1 March 1963

Sponsored by The Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers
The Linoleum Manufacturers' Association
The Tufted Carpet Manufacturers' Association

Organised by Trade Fairs & Promotions Limited, Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.
Cables: Organigram London WC2.

Opportunity for British Industry at Finnish Maritime Exhibition

AS A FOLLOW-UP to the 1st Finnish International Trade Fair at Helsinki last September – see *Board of Trade Journal*, October 12, 1962, page 764 – the Finnish Fair Authorities have announced plans for the International Maritime Exhibition (Navigare '63) to be held on September 13-29, 1963. This event will in fact be a specialized trade fair comprising the following sections; shipbuilding industry: supplies for the shipbuilding industry (including marine engines); shipping lines; yachting and small boats; fishing; harbours and harbour equipment; safety at sea (including radar and communications equipment) and the future of navigation.

In addition there will be sections for maritime research; navigation organizations; maritime history and sea defence. The Export Council for Europe recently held a meeting in London to enable British industry to consider participation within this Fair and especially whether advantage might be taken of the Board of Trade's 'joint venture' scheme for assisting industries at overseas fairs by providing free space and shell stands (see *Board of Trade Journal*, December 22, 1961).

As there is no trade association representing all the diverse interests of the shipbuilding and marine equipment industries, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA) have agreed to ascertain whether there would be sufficient support from the relevant industries to justify 'joint venture' displays in the appropriate commodity sections.

As the closing date for space applications at Navigare '63 is January 31, 1963, firms interested in this project (whether or not they are members of BEAMA) are asked to write without delay to: The Chief Information Officer, BEAMA, 36/38 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 0502). The organizers of Navigare '63 are: The Finnish Fair, Helsinki – Töölö, Finland.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of the Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Items must have 'editorial' merit, and advertising copy is not suitable. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474-Telex 55119).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

British Piano Display at Frankfurt Spring Fair

THE BRITISH piano industry's first combined display overseas is being organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association at the International Spring Fair, Frankfurt, on February 17-21, 1963. Eighteen manufacturing and supplier members of the Association will show pianos ranging from the grand to the miniature and harpsicords, clavichords, accessories and component parts. Their exhibits will cover some 4,400 square feet.

Britain exported more than £1 million worth of pianos and parts in the first nine months of 1962 and £22,000 worth of these went to West Germany.

The International Spring Fair, Frankfurt, an old-established general trade event, attracted more than 3,000 exhibitors and nearly a quarter of a million visitors from many parts of the world in 1962.

New and Revised British Standards

SOME RECENT British Standards published are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES (Addendum to B.S. 1831)

The following new names have been approved by the Pest Control Products Industry Standards Committee for eventual inclusion in B.S. 1831. Additional information concerning these products will be given in a revision of B.S. 1831 in due course.

Common name	*Chemical name*
coumatetralyl	4-hydroxy-3-(1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)coumarin
isocil	5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil
linuron	*N'* -(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylurea

		Price
SPECIAL ISSUE		*s. d.*
B.S. 734C: 1962	Percentage of total solids and non-fatty solids in milk corresponding to given fat content and observed density. Fat content range 2-6 per cent. (with fat in the liquid state). Four sheets on two cards, size 18 in. by 13 in.	15 0
NEW BRITISH STANDARDS		
B.S. 3178:—	Playground equipment for parks. Part 3:Special requirements for swinging apparatus. 3178: Part 3B: 1962 Plane swings	4 6
3456:—	The testing and approval of domestic electrical appliances. Part A: Heating and cooking appliances: 3456: Section A15-1962 Clothes drying cabinets	4 0
	3456: Section A17:1962 Electric plate warmers	4 0
3556	Nomenclature for pistons for internal combustion engines	5 0
3559	Aluminium plate covers	3 0
3560	Stationery feeding mechanisms for line-at-a-time high-speed printers	5 0
3561	Non-domestic space heaters burning town gas	15 0
3562	Doffer comb blades for carding engines	3 0
3563	Orthopaedic calipers made of aluminium alloy	6 0
3564	Method for the size-grading of muscovite mica block, thins and films	4 0
3566	Light-weight salvage sheets for fire service use	5 0
3568	Solubility of wool in alkali	3 0
3569	Microscope objective and nosepiece threads	4 6
3601	Steel pipes and tubes for pressure purposes. Carbon steel: ordinary duties	10 0
2602	Steel pipes and tubes for pressure purposes. Carbon steel: high duties	10 0
NEW AIRCRAFT STANDARD		
B.S. G 176	Cartridge fuses for aircraft. G 176 Part 4: 1962 Cartridge fuse-links (type C)	7 6
REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS		
B.S. 353	Methods of testing water turbine efficiency	20 0
799:—	Oil burning equipment. Part I: Atomizing burners and associated equipment	20 0
939	Engineers' squares including cylindrical and block squares	7 6
978:—	Fine pitch gears. Part I: Involute spur and helical gears. A4 size (4to)	15 0
1690	Cold asphalt	5 0
1836	Dimensions of flyer bobbins and skewers (for use on speed frames equipped with long collar spindles)	4 6
3456:—	The testing and approval of domestic electrical appliances. Part A: Heating and cooking appliances. 3456: Section A12: Electric cookers and boiling plates	6 0
REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE		
B.S. CP 1005	The use of electronic valves	12 6

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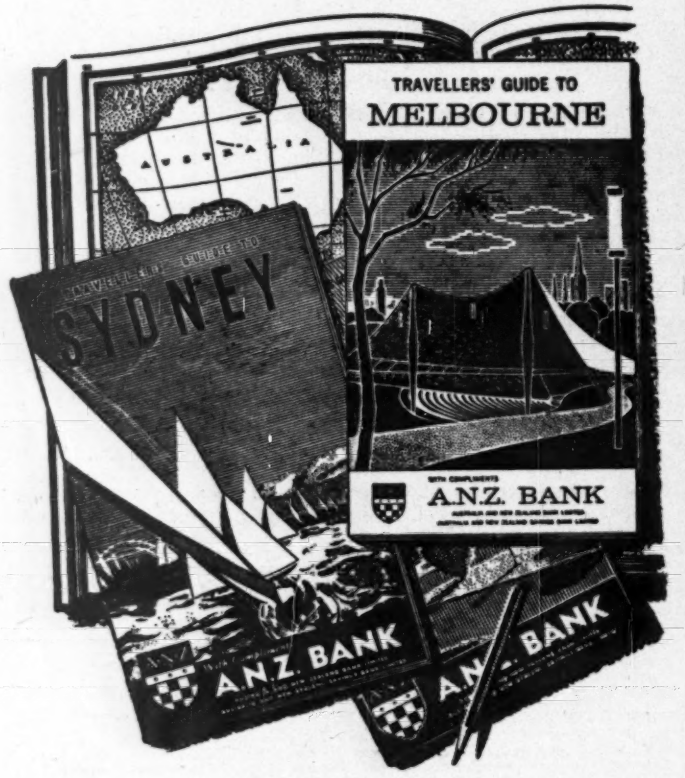

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Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Poland and Norway

A PROTOCOL was signed in Warsaw on September 24, 1962, establishing quotas for trade between Poland and Norway for the period October 1, 1962 to September 30, 1963.

The Protocol provides for increased quotas for Norwegian exports of fishmeal, chemical products including butanol, PVC and liquid chlorine, chemical viscose and paper pulp, aluminium, fish hooks, machinery and apparatus, cash registers, raw hides and miscellaneous products. New quotas have been agreed for magnesium, ferro-alloys and silicon, steel ropes and whale meat extracts.

The quotas for Polish exports of rolling mill products, molasses, wheat and rye germs, canned and fresh foodstuffs, leather goods, chemical products, mineral oil and various free listed goods have also been increased.

A copy of the Protocol may be inspected on request at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, Room E.47, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 457), to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

East Germany and Finland

IT HAS BEEN reported in the East German Press that a Protocol for the exchange of goods during 1963 between East Germany and Finland was signed in East Berlin on December 7, 1962. East Germany will export chemicals, potash, vehicles, engineering products, electrical goods and products of the light industry. Finland will export timber, products of the wood-working and processing industries, paper, chemical and agricultural produce.

All inquiries relating to this report should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7618). Quoting reference CRE/10666/57.

Portugal and Denmark

THE TRADE agreement of August 29, 1952, between Portugal and Denmark has been renewed until March 31, 1963, by an exchange of notes in Lisbon.

The commodities and amounts specified in the quota lists attached to the original 1952 agreement remain unchanged, although they are no longer applicable to trade between Denmark and metropolitan Portugal (both being now members of the European Free Trade Association).

The text of the exchange of notes has not been published in either Lisbon or Copenhagen.

Italy and Morocco

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Italy and Morocco signed in Rome on January 28, 1961, will be tacitly renewed for a further year from January 1, 1963. The list of goods to be exchanged between the two countries remains the same as those for 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 7, 1961).

The Italian text of the Notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Switzerland and Denmark

IT HAS BEEN reported by the British Embassy in Berne that by an exchange of letters the Swiss-Danish trade agreement of September 15, 1951, has been extended until September 30, 1963.

The *Board of Trade Journal* of March 11, 1960, gave details of the quota lists annexed to this agreement insofar as they are still effective.

Canada Survey

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development have published an Economic Survey of Canada. Copies will be available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 0d.

United Kingdom and Italy Double Taxation Agreement

A DOUBLE Taxation Agreement between U.K. and Italy has been ratified by both parties and came into force on November 28 last. It will take retrospective effect as from the financial year 1956-1957.

It has now been published as a Statutory Instrument under the title See Double Taxation Relief (Taxes on Income) (Italy) Order, 1962, under the number 2787 of 1962, and may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Inland Revenue Dept., Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Temple Bar 2407).

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin.*

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.

ARGENTINA

Radioelectric Equipment for Vessel for Astillero Rio Santiago. January 23. E.S.B. 39688/62.

Construction of Houses for Vivienda Sociel Argentina, Sociedad Cooperativa Ltda. January 30. E.S.B. 39587/62.*

AUSTRALIA

Pumping Equipment for Burrum Shire Council, Queensland. January 21. E.S.B. 39741/62.

Switchgear for Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board. January 21. E.S.B. 39689/62.*

Engine (Marine) and Propellers for South Australia Harbors Board. February 4. E.S.B. 39570/62.*

Communication Equipment for Victorian Railways, Melbourne. February 13. E.S.B. 39742/62.*

Southern Electricity of Queensland:

Dust Precipitators and Flues. March 11. E.S.B. 40024/62.
Oil Circuit Breakers. February 12. E.S.B. 40023/62.

Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne:

Telephone Equipment. March 14. E.S.B. 39802/62.*
Whistles. January 24. E.S.B. 511/63.*

Mackay Regional Electricity Board:

Isolating Switches. January 30. E.S.B. 40025/62.
Switchgear. January 25. E.S.B. 39770/62.*

BURMA

Drilling Machine for Defence Department. January 25. E.S.B. 39145/62.*
Salvage Pump Vessel for Ministry of Transport and Communications. January 31. E.S.B. 39569/62.A.I.D.
Electric Light Fittings; Bulbs; Fluorescent Fittings; Electric Sewing Machine; Wires and Cable for Electricity Supply Board. January 31. E.S.B. 39719/62.*
Construction of Sugar Mill for Industrial Development Corporation. February 28. E.S.B. 503/63.

Civil Stores Committee:

Electric Light Fittings. January 28. E.S.B. 39593/62.*
Tinned Fish. February 11. E.S.B. 502/63.*
Textiles. January 21. E.S.B. 286/63.*
Regulators. January 21. E.S.B. 39705/62.*
Electrodes. January 21. E.S.B. 39706/62.*
Hook and Eye Fasteners. January 28. E.S.B. 297/63.*
Mild Steel Plate. January 22. E.S.B. 39754/62.*
Steel Fittings. January 25. E.S.B. 39755/62.*
Wire Mesh. January 24. E.S.B. 39756/62.*
Metal Sheets. January 21. E.S.B. 39757/62.*
Wire Netting; Brickwork Reinforcement. January 22. E.S.B. 39758/62.*
Barbed Wire. January 23. E.S.B. 39759/62.*
Steel. January 21. E.S.B. 39753/62.*

CANADA

Manitoba Hydro:

Switchgear. January 22. E.S.B. 39722/62.*
Switchgear. January 31. E.S.B. 39712/62.*

CEYLON

Ministry of Finance:

Asphalt. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39128/62.*
Sack Twine. January 29. E.S.B. 39888/62.

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Fluorescent Fittings. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 38831/62.*
Metering Equipment. February 19. E.S.B. 39889/62.
Electric Lamps. February 15. E.S.B. 39890/62

COLOMBIA

Automatic Telephone Exchange for Municipality of Plato. March 6. E.S.B. 290/63.
Conductors for Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bagota. February 15. E.S.B. 39801/62.

ECUADOR

Electrification Studies for Ecuadorian Institute of Electrification. January 21. E.S.B. 542/63.

EGYPT

Pumps for Cairo Governorate. February 10. E.S.B. 39916/62.*
Pumping Stations for General Egyptian Organisation for Land Development. February 6. E.S.B. 39176/62.*
Steel Parts for El Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Co. January 31. E.S.B. 292/63.*
Land Reclamation for Egyptian Desert Development Organisation. (Further Information.) January 29. E.S.B. 34991/62.
Brush Making Machinery and Equipment for General Organisation of Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan. January 21. E.S.B. 33789/62.

Misr Beida Dyers:

Dyestuffs. January 22. E.S.B. 293/63.*
Dyestuffs. January 23. E.S.B. 295/63.*
Dyestuffs. January 23. E.S.B. 294/63.*
Dyestuffs. January 26. E.S.B. 296/63.*

ETHIOPIA

The Imperial Board of Telecommunications:

Line By-Pass Filters; Single Channel Carrier Equipment. January 29. E.S.B. 39915/62.*
Telephone Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 289/63.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Refrigerators. February 11. E.S.B. 23014/61.*
Precision Balances. February 11. E.S.B. 39178/62.*
Telephone Cable. Closing date now January 22. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 8377/62.*
Lead Ingots. Closing date now January 21. (Further Information). E.S.B. 33731/62.
Agricultural Equipment. February 14. E.S.B. 40047/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. Closing date now February 18. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 9368/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Institute of Social Insurance:
Centrifuges. January 26. E.S.B. 39149/62.*
Electric Encephalographs. January 29. E.S.B. 39150/62.*
Syringes. January 23. E.S.B. 39151/62.*
Plasma. February 1. E.S.B. 39152/62.*

INDIA

Generating Plant; Power House Equipment; Switchgear for Irrigation and Power Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 38272/62.*
Brick Making Machinery for Madras State Housing Board. January 31. E.S.B. 38878/62.*

Hindustan Steel Limited:
Alterations to Engineering Shop. March 14. E.S.B. 551/63.
Sluice Valves. February 11. E.S.B. 39862/62.
Drills for Procurement Circle, Nangal Township. March 26. E.S.B. 39696/62.*
Transformers for West Bengal State Electricity Board. January 21. E.S.B. 39857/62.
Service Unit for Madras Port Trust. February 6. E.S.B. 39861/62.*
Construction of Berth for Gujarat Public Works Department. Closing date postponed to January 21. E.S.B. 23664/62.
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals for Haffkine Institute. January 21. E.S.B. 564/63.
Power Station Extension for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to January 30. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35448/62.
Switchgear for Mysore State Electricity Board. February 1. E.S.B. 39864/62.*

Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
Measuring Instruments. January 24. E.S.B. 565/63.
Oils. January 31. E.S.B. 39823/62.*

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Mechanics Tools. January 28. E.S.B. 556/63.
Micrometers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 38595/62.*

Madras State Electricity Board:
Transformers. Closing date postponed to January 31. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36858/62.
Metering Sets. Closing date postponed to January 24. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36859/62.

India Supply Mission:
Oil Transfer Pumps. February 14. E.S.B. 39193/62/D.L.F.
Transparent Plastic Sheets. March 1. E.S.B. 563/63/D.L.F.

Uttah Pradesh State Electricity Board:
Cranes. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 31. E.S.B. 37672/62.
Conductors. January 29. E.S.B. 39714/62.
Valves and Pipe Fittings for Bombay Port Trust. March 8. E.S.B. 39589/62.*

Punjab State Electricity Board:
Testing Instruments. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 37925/62.*
Ammeters and Voltmeters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 37927/62.*
Oil Testing Apparatus. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 37928/62.*
Metering Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 37929/62.*

National Coal Development Corp. Ltd.:
Colliery Structures and Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 14. E.S.B. 31852/62.
Colliery Structures and Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 4. E.S.B. 31853/62.
Coal Plant. Closing date postponed to February 15. E.S.B. 34615/62.
Winding Tugger Haulage. February 7. E.S.B. 39941/62.*

Damodar Valley Corporation:
Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 38518/62.*
Dust Collection Plant. March 18. E.S.B. 39691/62.*
Water Screen. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39114/62.*
Feed Water Heaters. Closing date postponed to January 24. E.S.B. 33269/62.
Welding Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 37934/62/D.L.F.
Hoists. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37935/62/D.L.F.*

IRAN

Iranian State Railways:
Ironware. February 4. E.S.B. 38887/62.*
Steel Foundry Equipment. February 9. E.S.B. 39797/62.*

IRAQ

Art Glazed Paper for Iraqi Ports Administration. January 31. E.S.B. 40033/62.
Steam Turbines and Appurtenances for Ministry of Industry. February 20. E.S.B. 40034/62.
Tape Recorders for Ministry of Finance. March 10. E.S.B. 40036/62.*
Kerosene Acid Condenser Tank for Government Oil Refineries Administration. February 19. E.S.B. 40043/62.

Baghdad Water Supply Administration:
Chlorination Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 38582/62.*
Steel Pipes. February 18. E.S.B. 40031/62.

Ministry of Health:
Antibiotics. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39163/62.*
Photographic Equipment; X-Ray Accessories. March 3. E.S.B. 518/63.

Ministry of Defence:
Mobile Crane. February 6. E.S.B. 40010/62.*
Tool Kits. January 21. E.S.B. 40032/62.*
Tractor and Angle Dozer. February 6. E.S.B. 40035/62.*

KENYA

Dustbins for City Council of Nairobi. February 4. E.S.B. 39769/62.*

KOREA

Railway Coaches; Hopper Cars for Office of Supply. February 9. E.S.B. 40000/62.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Fans. January 23. E.S.B. 39853/62.*
Streetlighting and Floodlighting Equipment. January 27. E.S.B. 39799/62.*
Pipes and Fittings. January 23. E.S.B. 39852/62.*

LEBANON

Constructional Project for the Lebanese Government. (Advance Information.) Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 39495/62.

MALAYA

Fertilizers for Rubber Fund Board of North Borneo. February 8. E.S.B. 552/63.
Diesel Power Station for General Electricity Board. January 25. E.S.B. 221/63.
Sheet Piling and Sections for Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri. January 25. E.S.B. 39735/62.
Steel Water Tank for Public Works Department, Kuala Lumpur. January 29. E.S.B. 39736/62.

MALI

Material for Telephone System for Posts and Telegraphs Department. January 31. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 39967/62.*

MOROCCO

Bandages and Dressings for Pharmacie Centrale, Casablanca. Closing date not known. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 39699/62.*

NEW ZEALAND

Electricity Department:
Circuit Breakers. February 26. E.S.B. 39822/62.*
Transformers and Spares. March 19. E.S.B. 39680/62.*

Government Printing Office:
Paper and Board. February 11. E.S.B. 39821/62.*
Stationery. January 25. E.S.B. 39780/62.*

General Post Office, Wellington:
Terminal Blocks. February 13. E.S.B. 39677/62.*
Switchgear. February 13. E.S.B. 39678/62.*

City of Invercargill Electricity Department:
Switchgear. March 1. E.S.B. 39837/62.*
Switchboard. March 1. E.S.B. 39779/62.*

Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department:
Battery. March 1. E.S.B. 39775/62.*
Switchgear. March 1. E.S.B. 39679/62.*
Rectifier Battery Charger. March 1. E.S.B. 40049/62.*
Switchboard. March 1. E.S.B. 554/63.

PAKISTAN

Director of Supply:
Hospital Equipment. January 24. E.S.B. 39185/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. January 30. E.S.B. 39634/62.*

PANAMA

Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion:
Sub-Station Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 31. E.S.B. 38537/62.*
Transmission Lines. January 30. E.S.B. 480/63.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Intake Gates and Hoists for National Power Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 24. E.S.B. 32686/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Transformers and Switches for Water and Electricity Board, February 14. E.S.B. 39924/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Cables; Conductors and Cable Equipment for City of Bulawayo Electricity Dept. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39123/62.*

SINGAPORE

Singapore City Council:
Aluminium Sulphate. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39121/62.*
Sluice Valves. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 39122/62.*
Transformers. January 22. E.S.B. 39784/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Refuse Vehicle for City of Johannesburg. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 29. E.S.B. 39142/62.*
Printing Press; Camera for State Tender Board. January 28. E.S.B. 39721/62.*
Gas Making Plant and Holder for Town Council of Springs. Closing date postponed to February 6. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35403/62.

South African Railways:
Mechanical Horses; Fifth Wheel Couplers. January 25. E.S.B. 578/63.*
Cranes. Closing date postponed to March 1. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 23646/62.*
Weed Killers. January 25. E.S.B. 516/63.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Air Compressors. February 8. E.S.B. 224/63.*
Air Compressors. February 8. E.S.B. 283/63.*
Vibratory Soil Compactors. February 1. E.S.B. 223/63.*
Water Tanks. February 1. E.S.B. 222/63.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Breathing Apparatus. February 6. (Specification in French available.) E.S.B. 39620/62.*
Gabions. February 6. E.S.B. 39618/62.*
Hospital Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 39619/62.*

(*Continued on page 97*)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

SUDAN

Sudan Railways:

Percussion Rig. February 11. E.S.B. 537/63.
Electric Furnace. February 7. E.S.B. 39659/62.

TANGANYIKA

Borehole Pump and Equipment for Wete Water Supply. Closing date not known; E.S.B. 39881/62.

THAILAND

Khaki Drill for the Naval Supply Department. January 21. E.S.B. 533/63.
Cable for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. January 29. E.S.B. 520/63/D.L.F.*
Capacitors for the Provincial Electricity Authority. January 22. E.S.B. 522/63.

Transport Department:

Coaxial Cable. February 1. E.S.B. 39671/62.
Radio Receivers and Transmitters. February 4. E.S.B. 529/63.*

State Railways of Thailand:

Canvas Hose. January 23. E.S.B. 521/63.
Channel Mild Steel. January 25. E.S.B. 527/63
Radio Transmitting/Receiving Sets. February 12. E.S.B. 39663/62.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission:

Distribution Transformers. February 20. E.S.B. 39931/62.*
Distribution Transformers. February 20. E.S.B. 39933/62.*
Distribution Transformers. February 20. E.S.B. 39932/62.*
Distribution Transformers. February 20. E.S.B. 39934/62.*

TURKEY

Road Works Machinery for The Turkish Forestry Department. February 6. E.S.B. 583/63.
Steel Pipes for Iller Bankasi Genel Mudurlugu. February 2. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 39880/62.*

The State Hydraulic Works:

Chemical Weed Killer. January 22. E.S.B. 581/63.*
Rubber Boots. January 21. E.S.B. 582/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Control Switchboards; Motor Generators; Carrier Current Equipment for U.S. Corps of Engineers. (Further Information.) Closing date is now January 29. Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 30251/62.*

Bureau of Reclamation:

Circuit Breakers. January 29. E.S.B. 539/63.*
Autotransformer. January 24. E.S.B. 538/63.*
Radio Control System. Closing date postponed to January 22. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34700/62.

URUGUAY

Railway Equipment for La Gerencia General de la Administracion. January 29. E.S.B. 40014/62.*
Railway Wagons and Spares for Administracion Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland. March 12. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 40015/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries

Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Australia

Inquiry for quarrying and mining equipment. (E.S.B. 39298/62.)
Inquiry for souvenir items. (E.S.B. 39311/62.)
Inquiry for detergents. (E.S.B. 39368/62.)
Inquiry for engineering and plumbing products. (E.S.B. 37330//62.)
Market report on floor coverings. (E.S.B. 34166/62.)
Economic report – November 1962. (C.R.E. 6584/62.)

Austria

Inquiry for table glass (E.S.B. 39562/62.)

Bahrain

Inquiry for cigarettes. (E.S.B. 39244/62.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for confectionery; smallwares. (E.S.B. 39883/62.)
Agency inquiry for eletcrical equipment. (E.S.B. 39750/62.)
Inquiry for photographic and optical goods; tape recorders. (E.S.B. 39684/62.)
Inquiry for industrial safety clothing. (E.S.B. 39325/62.)
Manufacture under licence – metal windows and hardware; prefabricated buildings; metal products. (E.S.B. 39454/62.)

Costa Rica

Market report on woollen and worsted fabrics. (E.S.B. 37091/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for pipe sealing tape; measuring instruments. (E.S.B. 39457/62.)
Agency inquiry for soap flakes. (E.S.B. 39901/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for medical and surgical supplies. (E.S.B. 39900/62.)
Agency inquiry for electronic equipment; measuring instruments; automation components; data processing systems. (E.S.B. 39682/62.)
Agency inquiry for men's clothing. (E.S.B. 38155/62).
Agency inquiry for plastics floor coverings. (E.S.B. 39607/62.)
Agency inquiry for printing machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 39551/62.)
Agency inquiry for men's socks. (E.S.B. 39442/62.)
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 4694/62.)

France/Spain

Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 3864/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)

Agency inquiry for plastics processing machinery; spraying equipment. (E.S.B 38458/62.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; biscuits. (E.S.B. 39391/62.)
Agency inquiry for protective clothing. (E.S.B. 39940/62.)
Inquiry for G.I. pipes; sanitary fittings; carpeting. (E.S.B. 39430/62.)
Economic report – December 17-30, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Ghana

Agency inquiry for office machinery and equipment; metal office furniture. (E.S.B 39475/62.)

Greece

Inquiry for materials for foundation garments. (E.S.B. 39587/62.)

Greece/Yugoslavia

Renewal of trade agreement. (C.R.E. 2823/57.)

Iran

Agency inquiry for woollen piece-goods. (E.S.B. 39789/62.)
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Iraq

Inquiry for cosmetics. (E.S.B. 39548/62.)

Irish Republic

Agency inquiry for pumps and filters. (E.S.B. 39363/62.)

Israel

Inquiry for automotive accessories. (E.S.B. 39274/62.)
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 3000/G3.)

Italy

Agency inquiry for metal yacht hulls; radar. (E.S.B. 39743/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing; woollen and worsted piece-goods. (E.S.B. 39575/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 39559/62.)
Agency inquiry for timing belts. (E.S.B. 39830/62.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 39782/62.)
Inquiry for prefabricated houses. (E.S.B. 38777/62.)

Japan

Economic report, October 1962. (C.R.E. 5945/62.)

Liberia

Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 37272/62.)
Market report on foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 22482/62.)

Libya

Inquiry in respect of hospital project. (E.S.B. 37882/62.)

Malaya (Federation of)

Inquiry for agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 39878/62.)

Muscat and Oman (Sultanate of)

Market report on confectionery (including biscuits) and sugar. (E.S.B. 34121/62.)

Netherlands

Agency inquiry for nylon warp and filling; textiles. (E.S.B. 39053/62.)
Agency inquiry for shipyard materials; marine apparatus; chemicals. (E.S.B. 39897/62.)
Agency inquiry for women's clothing. (E.S.B. 39616/62.)
Inquiry for iron and steel. (E.S.B. 39418/62.)

(*Continued on page 99*)

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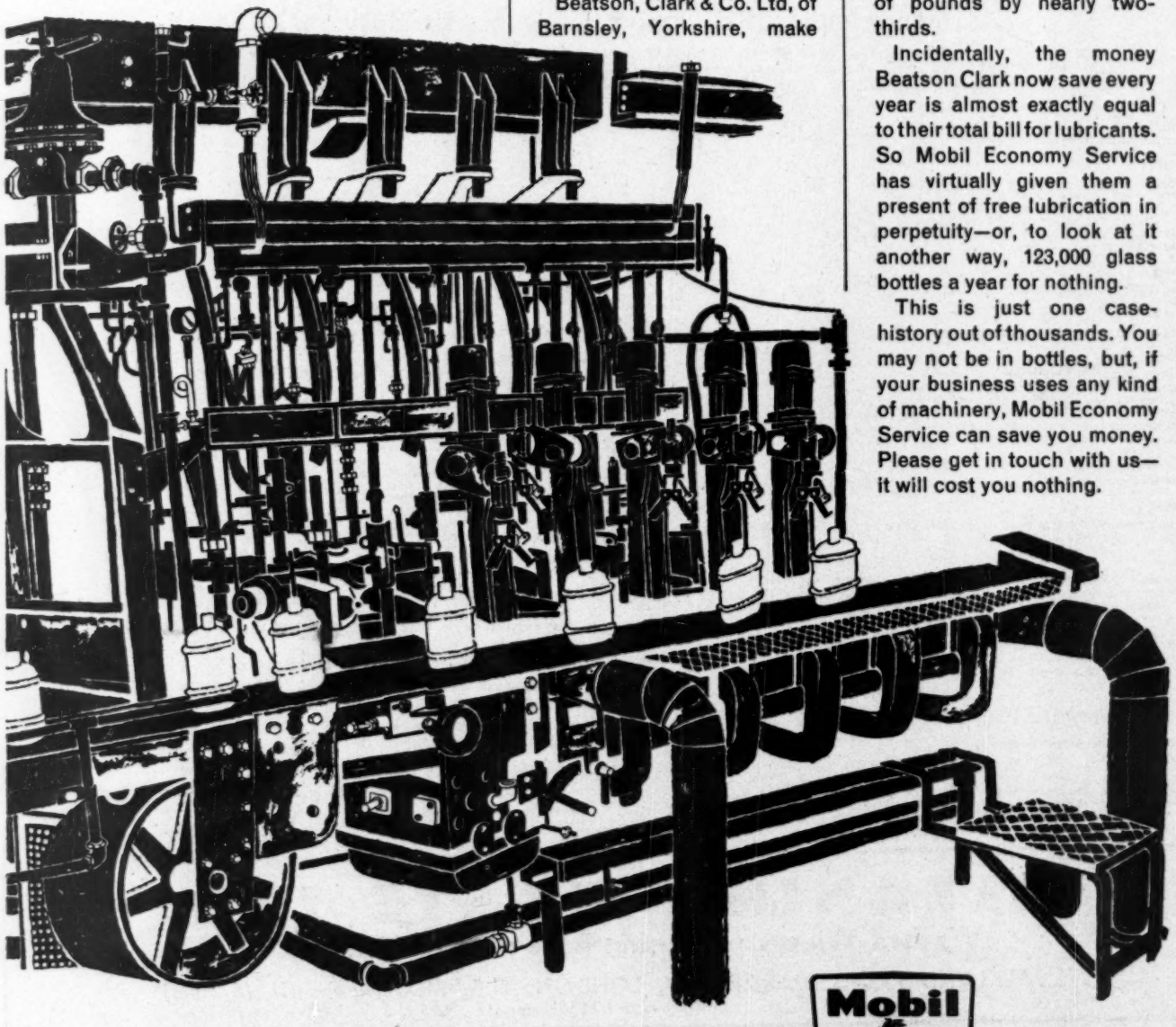
Now, these same machines receive only ten overhauls in two years; this reduces the maintenance bill of thousands of pounds by nearly two-thirds.

Incidentally, the money Beatson Clark now save every year is almost exactly equal to their total bill for lubricants. So Mobil Economy Service has virtually given them a present of free lubrication in perpetuity—or, to look at it another way, 123,000 glass bottles a year for nothing.

This is just one case-history out of thousands. You may not be in bottles, but, if your business uses any kind of machinery, Mobil Economy Service can save you money. Please get in touch with us—it will cost you nothing.



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ECONOMY SERVICE

MOBIL OIL COMPANY LIMITED, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Nigeria
Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 4532/62.)

Norway
Economic report – November 1962. (C.R.E. 7907/61.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for office machinery and equipment; stationery. (E.S.B. 39380/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical and contractors equipment; domestic electrical appliances; workshop machinery and tools. (E.S.B. 39347/62.)
Register of approved supplies to WAPDA. (E.S.B. 39030/62.)

Peru
Agency inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 39885/62.)

Philippines
Economic report – November 1962. (C.R.E. 594/62.)

Poland
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

Poland/Yugoslavia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4854/G.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for cutlery; pottery; kitchen utensils; household articles. (E.S.B. 39498/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Inquiry in respect of civic centre project. (E.S.B. 38652/62.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for coaxial cables; pipes. (E.S.B. 39814/62.)

South Africa
Amendments to Tender Board Regulations.

Sweden
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment and fittings – further information. (E.S.B. 36167/62.)
Agency inquiry for thermostats. (E.S.B. 39827/62.)
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for furnishings; floor coverings; household textiles. (E.S.B. 39480/62.)
Agency inquiry for diesel engines and accessories. (E.S.B. 39579/62.)
Inquiry for steel rods; steel billets – further information. (E.S.B. 35835/62.)
Economic report – November 1962. (C.R.E. 2858/60.)

Syria
Inquiry for agricultural spraying and dusting equipment; insecticides. (E.S.B. 38727/62.)

Thailand
Economic report – November 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, November 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for test equipment; laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 39460/62.)
Inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 39254/62.)
Inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 27502/62.)
Inquiry for electronic parts and components. (E.S.B. 21240/62.)
Manufacture under licence – clutch and brake unit, bronze ingot. (E.S.B. 35860/62.)

Sierra Leone Trade Journal

Each issue contains *trade statistics, a survey of overseas trade, illustrated articles on Sierra Leone industries, commercial developments and other activities, and details of legislation affecting trade and industry.*

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Copies are sold through the Crown Agents for Overseas Government and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, and A. J. E. Davies, the Crown Agents Representative, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington.

All correspondence regarding editorial material should be submitted to the Publications Division, Government Information Services, Ministry of Information, and Broadcasting, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Telegraphic address—INFORMATION FREETOWN).

Details of the advertisement rates may be obtained from Africa and Overseas Press Agency Limited, 13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: FLE 0364/5.

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for foam rubber. (E.S.B. 39438/62.)

Yugoslavia
Memorandum on Trade. (C.R.E. 6189/G.)

Yugoslavia/India
Trade and payments agreement. (C.R.E. 2132/G.)

Hints to Businessmen Visiting India

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British businessmen who intend visiting that country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

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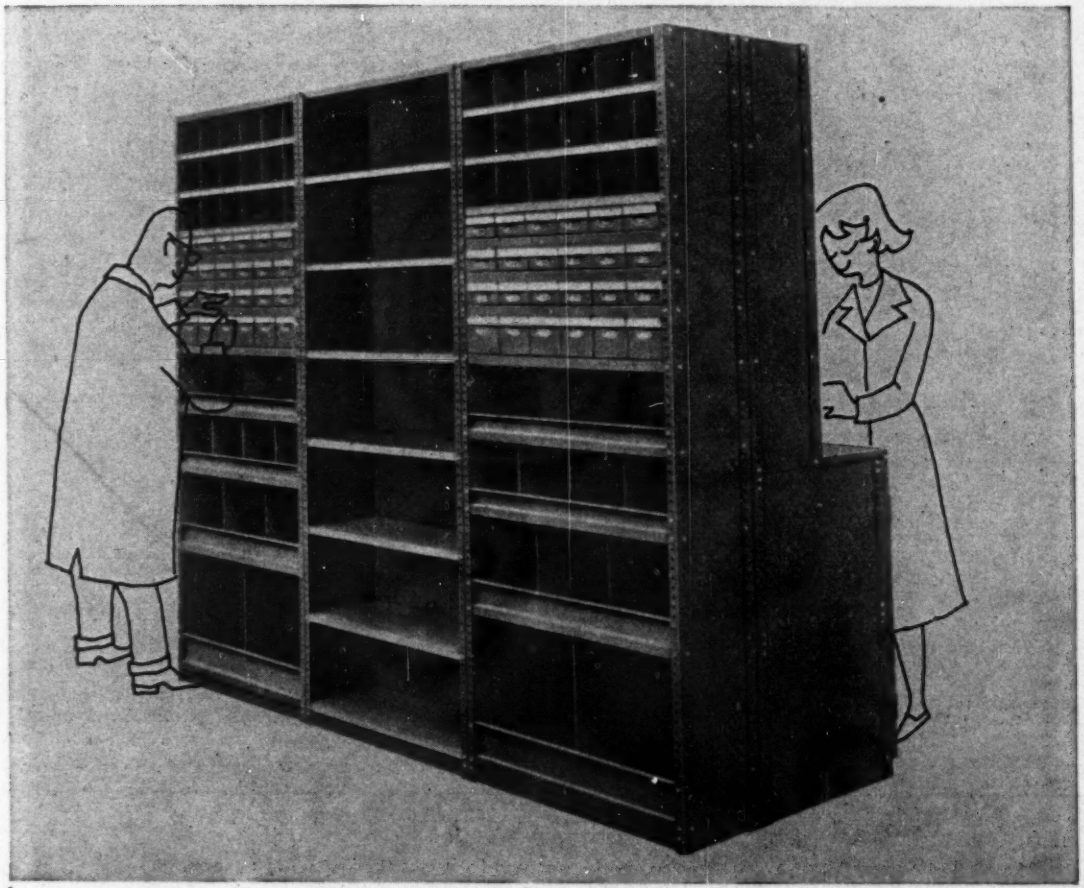

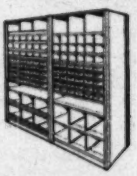

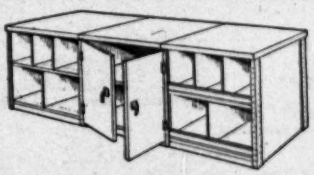

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Australian Customs duties, which came into effect on December 7, 1962. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
17	[(A) Aerated or mineral waters, viz.: Contrexeville, Evian, Perrier, St. Galmier, Vals, Vichy and Vittel *ad val.*	5%	12½%	35%			
	(B) Table waters (aerated or mineral), n.e.i., and preparations, n.e.i., packed for household use for the production thereof; preparations, n.e.i., for compounding non-alcoholic beverages] *ad val.*	17½%	35% Primage duty	35%	See new Items 17 (A), (B) and (C) below		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(A) Spa waters and aerated waters, non-spirituous: (1) *Spa waters* *ad val.*	17½%	35% Primage duty	35%	5%	12½%	35%
	ad val.	5%	10% (Under former Item 17 (B))	10%			
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 17 (A))			17½%	35% Primage duty	35%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(B) Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-spirituous beverages, not being fruit juices *ad val.*				17½%	35% Primage duty	35%
	ad val.	No change (Under former Item 17 (B))			5%	10%	10%
	(C) Preparations, n.e.i., packed for household use for the production of flavoured aerated waters; preparations, n.e.i., for compounding non-alcoholic beverages *ad val.*				17½%	35% Primage duty	35%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
78	Nuts, edible, viz.: (E) Kernels, n.e.i., pastes, n.e.i., and meals, n.e.i.: [(2) Other] per lb.	3d.	6d. Primage duty	6d.	3d.	4½d. (Under new Item 78 (E) (2))	6d.
	ad val.	5% (except cashew nut kernels; hazel nut kernels, pastes and meals)	10%	10%	No change (Under new Item 78 (E) (3))		
	(2) *Cashew nut kernels* *per lb.*	3d. (Under former Item 78 (E) (2))	6d.	6d.	3d.	4½d.	6d.
	(3) *Other* *per lb.*	No change (Under former Item 78 (E) (2))			3d.	6d. Primage duty	6d.
	ad val.				5% (except hazel nut kernels, pastes and meals)	10%	10%
98	(C) Potato flour or farina per cwt.	10s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	18s. 6d.	Free	Free	£18 per ton
120	(A) Articles, textile, not being piece-goods, viz.: Articles of furnishing, drapery and napery, including quilts, n.e.i., table covers, doyleys, tray cloths, sheets, n.e.i., pillow cases, n.e.i., pillow covers, bolster cases, counterpanes, bedspreads, n.e.i., table mats, splashers, table-cloths, runners, mantle borders, toilet sets, bags for linen, brush and comb bags, nightdress cases, handkerchiefs sachets, and the like, cosies and cushions in part or wholly made up: (1) When not containing wool *ad val.*	17½%	35% Primage duty	40%	17½%	35%	40%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
135	High carbon steel; alloy steel containing manganese, silicon, nickel, chromium, tungsten, titanium, vanadium, molybdenum, cobalt or other alloying elements introduced to impart special qualities to the steel: (E) Wire: (1) Of No. 15 or finer gauge (Imperial Standard Wire Gauge) *ad val.*	10%	40% Primage duty	50%	10%	25%	50%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
136	Iron and steel, not covered by Item 135: [(E) (1) Wire of No. 15 or finer gauge (Imperial Standard Wire Gauge) *ad val.*	10%	40% Primage duty	50%	10%	25%	50%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	(Under new Item 136 (E) (1))		
	(2) Wire, other] *ad val.*	5%	5%	15%	No change (Under new Item 136 (E) (2))		
	and per ton	—	£6 Primage duty	£6			
	ad val.	5% (Except wire of gauges (I.S.W.G.) Nos. 8-14, both inclusive)	10%	10%			
	(E) Wire: (1) *Of No. 15 or finer gauge (Imperial Standard Wire Gauge)* *ad val.*	10%	40% Primage duty	50%	10%	25%	50%
	ad val.	5% (Under former Item 136 (E) (1))	10%	10%			

(Continued on next page)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 136 (E) (2))		5%	5%	15%
	and per ton				—	£6	£6
	ad val.				5% (Except wire of gauges (I.S.W.G.) Nos. 8-14, both inclusive)	Primage duty 10%	10%
164	[Churns of all kinds; cheese presses; dairy coolers; pasteurizers; jacketed vats or jacketed tanks, lined or unlined, including those fitted with agitators or stirrers, capable of use as pasteurizers or coolers or as storage receptacles; enamelled vats or tanks, not jacketed] *ad val.*	15%	35%	35%	15% (Under new Items 164 (A) and (B))	25%	35%
	(*A*) *Churns of all kinds* . . . . . *ad val.*	15%	35%	35%	15% (Under new Item 164 (C))	25%	35%
	(*B*) *Cheese presses* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 164)		15%	25%	35%
	(*C*) *Pasteurizers; dairy coolers; jacketed vats or jacketed tanks, lined or unlined, capable of use as pasteurizers or coolers or as storage receptacles, whether or not fitted with agitators or stirrers; enamelled vats or tanks, not jacketed* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 164)		15%	35%	35%
165	(A) Reaper threshers; [and] harvesters, n.e.i. . . . . *ad val.*	5%	30%	30%	5%	20%	30%
169	Machinery, viz.: (A) [(4) Typewriters (including covers)] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free (Under new Item 169 (A) (4) (a))	15%	17½%
	(4) *Typewriters:* (*a*) *Electrically operated* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	No change (Under new Item 169 (A) (4) (b))	15%	17½%
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 169 (A) (4))		Free	17½%	17½%
	[(C) (1) Printing machines and presses, n.e.i.: (a) Flat bed cylinder printing presses; combined tag-making and printing machines; proof presses using rolled paper . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free (Under new Items 169 (C) (2) and (C) (5))	12½%	17½%
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
	(b) Other, including the following machines and presses, viz.: Newspaper printing machines known as 'Duplex Tubular' printing from cylindrical stereo plates as distinct from semi-cylindrical stereo plates; roll fed combined wrapper printing and addressing machines; combined printing and carton cutting machines . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free (Under new Items 169 (C) (1), (C) (2) and (C) (5))	12½%	17½%
	(2) Roll fed seal printing or embossing machines] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Item 169 (C) (3))		
	(*C*) (1) *Newspaper printing machines known as 'Duplex Tubular' printing from cylindrical stereo plates as distinct from semi-cylindrical stereo plates* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free (Under former Item 169 (C) (1) (b))	12½%	17½%
	(2) *Combined tag-making and printing machines; roll fed combined wrapper printing and addressing machines; combined printing and carton cutting machines* . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free (Under former Item 169 (C) (1) (b))	12½%	17½%
	ad val.	Free	17½%	17½%			
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%	(Under former Item 169 (C) (1) (a))		
	(3) *Roll fed seal printing or embossing machines* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 169 (C) (2))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(4) (*a*) *Rotary web printing machines weighing 25 tons or less, printing from curved stereos or curved electros and designed to be fed from one or two paper rolls each not more than 65 inches wide, not covered by paragraph* (1) . . . . *ad val*		No change (Under former Item 169 (D))		Free	27½%	27½%
	(*b*) *Web printing machines, weighing 25 tons or less, printing from flat type formes and designed to be fed from one paper roll not more than 65 inches wide* *ad val.*				Free	27½%	27½%
	(5) *Printing machines and presses, n.e.i.* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free	12½%	17½%
	ad val.	10%	Primage duty 10%	10%	(Under former Item 169 (C) (1) (a))		
	ad val.	Free	17½%	17½%	(Under former Item 169 (C) (1) (b))		
	(D) [Rotary web printing machines (other than those specified in sub-item (C)), weighing 25 tons or less, printing from curved stereos or curved electros, and designed to be fed from one or two paper rolls each not more than 65 inches wide; web printing machines, n.e.i., weighing 25 tons or less, printing from flat type formes, and designed to be fed from one paper roll not more than 65 inches wide] . . . . *ad val.*	Free	27½%	27½%	No change (Under new Items 169 (C) (4) (a) and (C) (4) (b))		
170	*No sub-item.* (B) Mining and metallurgical machinery and appliances, viz.: (3) [N.e.i.] . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	30%	30%	7½% (Under new Item 170 (B) (5))	15%	30%
	Screens or sieves (parts for machines) . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 170 (B) (3))		No change (Under new Item 170 (B) (3)) 7½%	30%	30%
	(5) (*New paragraph*) *N.e.i.*	7½%	30%	30%	7½%	15%	30%
			(Under former Item 170 (B) (3))				
174	Machines, machine tools, and appliances for use in connection therewith, viz.: (M) Metal-working machines and appliances (not including extra die-heads), viz.: (14) [Exhausters, gas, motor driven, for iron and steel production] . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Item 176 (G) (4) (a))		
	No paragraph. (O) Paper-finishing, paper-cutting and paper folding machines, and appliances (but not including extra knives), viz.: [(5) Cutting machines, viz.: Guillotine, power operated, exceeding 30 inches cutting width; stencil, and motors not exceeding ½ horse-power imported with and for use therewith] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free (Under new Items 174 (O) (5) (a) and (O) (5) (b))	7½%	7½%
	(5) (*a*) *Guillotines, power operated, exceeding 30 inches cutting width* . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	(*b*) *Stencil cutting machines* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 174 (O) (5))		Free	7½%	7½%
	(25) Cardboard box making, viz.: (c) Box-making machines, automatic . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(X) Other machines and appliances, viz.:						
	[(51) Moulding and wrapping machines, combined, for use in moulding and wrapping margarine, butter, and similar substances] *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½% (Under new Item 174 (X) (51))	7½%
	(51) *Moulding and wrapping machines, combined, as used in moulding and wrapping butter, margarine, lard, ice cream and the like* *ad val.*	Free (Under former Item 174 (X) (51))	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	(73) Tabulating machines, statistical, including machines especially constructed for use in conjunction therewith for punching, sorting or verifying cards and [other] accessories therefor *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
176	[(G) Mechanical hand food mincers and choppers suitable only for household use] *ad val.*	Free	17½% Primage duty	17½%	Free	12½% (Under new Item 208 (D) (3))	17½%
	ad val.	10%	10%	10%			
	(G) *Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor or turbo pumps and compressors and free piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:*						
	(1) *Vacuum pumps:*						
	(*a*) *Mercury type* *ad val.*	No change (Under Item 418 (C) (1))			Free	7½%	7½%
	(*b*) *Other* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (3))	37½%	57½%	20%	27½%	57½%
	(2) *Inflators:*						
	(*a*) *Cycle and motor cycle single cylinder tyre inflators, 12 inches and over in length and not exceeding one and one-eighth inches external diameter, hand operated* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 355 (E) (1))			Free	17½%	17½%
	(*b*) *Other, hand operated* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 355 (E) (2))			22½%	45% Primage duty	52½%
	ad val.				Exempt	5%	10%
	(*c*) *Foot operated* *ad val.*	No change (Under Item 176 (F) (1))			27½%	55%	57½%
	(3) *Air compressors and pumps not covered by paragraph (1) or (2):*						
	(*a*) *Reciprocating or rotary types, of a capacity not exceeding 1,750 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute:*						
	(1) *Portable, in which the prime mover is an internal combustion piston engine direct coupled to the compressor* *ad val.*	17½% (Under former Item 176 (N) (1) (a))	35%	40%	17½%	27½%	40%
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (1) (b))	37½%	47½%	20%	27½%	47½%
	(*b*) *Reciprocating or rotary types, other* *ad val.*	20%	37½%	47½%	20%	27½%	47½%
	Subject to a reduction, for each 25 cubic feet of capacity of free air delivered per minute in excess of 1,750 cubic feet, of *ad val.*	Subject to a reduction of ·04 for each cubic foot of capacity of free air delivered per minute in excess of 1,750 cubic feet			1%	1%	1%
	with minimum of *ad val.*	Free (Under former Item 176 (N) (2))	12½%	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
	(*c*) *Other* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (3))	37½%	57½%	20%	27½%	57½%
	(4) (*a*) *Gas exhausters, motor driven, for iron and steel production* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 174 (M) (14))			Free	7½%	7½%
	(*b*) *Gas compressors and pumps designed primarily to compress or pump gases other than air, not covered by sub-paragraph (a), by paragraph (1) or (2) or by item 175 (A) or 175 (C)* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (3))	37½%	57½%	20%	27½%	57½%
	ad val.				20%	27½%	57½%
	(*c*) *Free piston generators for gas turbines* *ad val.*				22½%	45% Primage duty	50%
	(5) *Fans and blowers, not covered by item 179 (D) (3) (a) or 179 (D) (3) (e):*	No change (Under former Item 179 (D) (6))			Exempt	5%	10%
	(*a*) *Electric fans of the propeller type* *ad val.*				27½%	55%	57½%
	ad val.	No change (Under Item 176 (F) (1))					
	(*b*) *Other revolving fans; blowers of the revolving fan type* *ad val.*						
	(*c*) *Of the reciprocating or rotary compressor types, of a capacity not exceeding 1,750 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (1) (b))	37½%	47½%	20%	27½%	47½%
	(*d*) *Of the reciprocating or rotary compressor types, other* *ad val.*	20%	37½%	47½%	20%	27½%	47½%
	Subject to a reduction, for each 25 cubic feet of capacity of free air delivered per minute in excess of 1,750 cubic feet, of *ad val.*	Subject to certain reductions with a minimum of			1%	1%	1%
	With minimum of *ad val.*	Free (Under former Item 176 (N) (2))	12½%	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
	(*e*) *N.E.I.* *ad val.*	20% (Under former Item 176 (N) (3))	37½%	57½%	20%	27½%	57½%
	(N) [Compressors, blowers and exhausters, gas or air, not covered by item 175 (F) (3):						
	(1) Air compressors and blowers of the reciprocating or rotary types, of a capacity not exceeding 1,750 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute:						
	(a) Portable in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine direct-coupled to the compressor, including the engine when imported therewith *ad val.*	17½%	35%	40%	17½% (Under new Item 176 (G) (3) (a) (1))	27½%	40%
	(b) Other *ad val.*	20%	37½%	47½%	20% (Under new Items 176 (G) (3) (a) (2) and (G) (5) (c))	27½%	47½%
	(2) Air compressors and blowers of the reciprocating or rotary types, of a capacity exceeding 1,750 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute *ad val.*	20%	37½%	47½%	20%	27½%	47½%
	Subject to a reduction in the rate of duty of 0·04 for each cubic foot of capacity of free air delivered per minute in excess of 1,750 cubic feet, with a minimum of *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Subject to a reduction for each 25 cu. feet of capacity of free air delivered per minute in excess of 1,750 cu. ft. of 1% with a minimum of Free (Under new Items 176 (G) (3) (b) and (G) (5) (d))	1% 12½%	1% 12½%
	(3) N.E.I.] *ad val.*	20%	37½%	57½%	20% (Under new Items 176 (G) (1) (b), (G) (3) (c), (G) (4) (b), (G) (4) (c) and (G) (5) (e))	27½%	57½%
178	*No sub-item.*						
	Motive Power Machinery and appliances (except electric), viz.:						
	(C) Parts for internal combustion piston engines, not being electrical starting equipment or ignition equipment:						
	[(2) Motor cycle carburettors] *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new Item 178 (C) (2) (a))		
	(2) *Carburettors:*						
	(*a*) *For use with motor cycles* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 178 (C) (2))			Free	7½%	7½%

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(*b*) *For use with air-cooled engines covered by item* 178 (*B*) (2) . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under Item 178 (C) (4))		25%	42½%	52½%
	(*c*) *For use with motor vehicle engines covered by item* 178 (*B*) (4) . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	57½%	27½%	40%	57½%
	(*d*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under Item 178 (C) (5)) No change (Under Item 178 (C) (6) (*b*))		25%	42½%	52½%
	(F) Turbines, steam or water, and parts thereof, imported with or for use with turbo-generators or turbo-alternators: (2) Parts of steam-turbines exceeding 2,000 horse-power imported separately or with complete or incomplete assembled or unassembled turbines, viz.: (b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	57½% Primage duty	57½%	30%	40%	57½%
		ad val. Exempt	5%	10%			
179	Electrical machines and appliances: (D) [(6) Electric fans of the propeller types, other than those of the type ordinarily used in offices and the household] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	50%		No change	
		ad val. Exempt	5%	10%	(Under new Item 176 (G) (5) (a))		
180	Electrical and gas appliances, viz.: (C) (2) Gas cooking and heating appliances, including gas ranges, viz.: (b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½% Primage duty	42½%	17½%	27½%	42½%
		ad val. Exempt	5%	10%			
181	Electrical articles and materials, viz.: [(C) Carbon manufactures of all kinds, including carbon blocks] . . . *ad val.*	17½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%		No change (Under new Item 181 (C) (3))	
		ad val. 5%	10%	10%	17½%	27½%	47½%
	(*C*) *Carbon manufactures of all kinds including carbon blocks:* (1) *Projector and arc lamp carbons* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	(Under new Items 181 (C) (1) and (C) (2)) 17½%	27½%	47½%
	(2) *Blocks, plates, slabs and rods, not further worked after formation, not covered by paragraph* (1) . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	10%	10%	17½%	27½%	47½%
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 181 (C)) No change		17½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%
		ad val.	(Under former Item 181 (C))		5%	10%	10%
182	[Bolts, nuts, rivets and metal washers, n.e.i., screws with nuts or for use with nuts, engineers' set screws] . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	47½%
	less per cwt.	3s. 6d.	—	—	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
	plus per cwt.	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
	or, as an alternative to the above composite rates . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	10%	20%	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty	Exempt	5%	10%	(Under new Items 182 (A), (B) (2) and (C) (2))		
	(*A*) *Bolts, n.e.i.; nuts, n.e.i.; screws with nuts or of types used with nuts; engineers' sets crews* *ad val.*	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	47½%
	less per cwt.	3s. 6d.	—	—	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
	plus per cwt.	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
	or ad val.	10%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	10%	20%	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	*ad val.* Exempt	5%	5%			
	(*B*) *Rivets other than bifurcated:* (1) *Copper, including tinned or plated* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 182) No change		22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%
		ad val.	(Under former item 184)		5%	10%	10%
	(2) *N.E.I.* . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	47½%
	less per cwt.	3s. 6d.	—	—	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
	plus per cwt.	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
	or ad val.	10%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	10%	20%	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	*ad val.* Exempt	5%	5%			
	(*C*) *Metal washers:* (1) *Copper* . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 182) No change		22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%
		ad val.	(Under former Item 184)		5%	10%	10%
	(2) *N.E.I.* . . . . . *ad val.*	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	47½%
	less per cwt.	3s. 6d.	—	—	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	—
	plus per cwt.	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.			
	or ad val	10%	47½% Primage duty	47½%	10%	20%	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.	*ad val.* Exempt	5%	5%			
184	[Washers and rivets, copper] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%		No change	
		ad val. 5%	10%	10%	(Under new Items 182 (B) (1) and (C) (1))		
	No item.						
185	(B) Screws [for wood not elsewhere specified], *n.e.i. for wood* . . . *ad val.*	10%	35%	45%	10%	20%	45%
197	(B) [Safety razors and safety razor blades, including safety razor blade blanks whether or not in strips, not covered by item 175 (G)] . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	15%	15%		No change	
	Razors and razor blades including razor blade blanks whether or not in strips, not covered by item 175 (*G*) . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	27½% Primage duty	27½%	(Under new Item 197 (B)) 5%	15%	15%
		ad val. 10%	10%	10%			
			(Under Item 197 (D) (3)) No change				
206	[(B) Bowls, shades, reflectors and refractors, for lighting purposes, of glass other than cut glass]		(Under former Item 197 (B))			No change	
		ad val. 12½%	52½% Primage duty	52½%	(Under new Item 206 (B) (2)) 12½%	40%	52½%
		ad val. 5%	10%	10%	(Under new Item 206 (B) (1))		
	(*B*) (*1*) *Bowls or shades for artificial lighting purposes, of glass other than cut glass* *ad val.*	12½%	52½% Primage duty	52½%	12½%	40%	52½%
		ad val. 5%	10%	10%			
			(Under former Item 206 (B)) No change				
	(*2*) *Reflectors and Refractors for lighting purposes, of glass other than cut glass, not including goods covered by paragraph* (*1*) . . . . . *ad val.*		(Under former Item 206 (B))		12½%	52½% Primage duty	52½%
		ad val.			5%	10%	10%

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
208	(D) (*New paragraph*). *Mechanical hand powered food mincers and choppers, suitable only for household use* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½% Primage duty	17½%	Free	12½%	17½%
	ad val.	10% (Under former Item 176 (G))	10%	10%			
	(L) Wire rods, tubes, plates, electrodes and similar products, of base metal or of base metal carbides, coated or cored with flux material of a kind used for soldering, brazing, welding or deposition of metal or of metal carbides:						
	(1) Welding rods . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	50% Primage duty	57½%	22½%	37½%	57½%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(O) Baths, cast-iron, porcelain, enamelled . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	57½%	27½%	45%	57½%
230	(A) Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:						
	(5) Linseed . . . . . per gallon	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
234	(C) Magnesia (other than dead-burned magnesite), magnesium carbonate, magnesium chloride, in packages containing over 14 lb. . . . . *ad val.*	10%	25% Primage duty	25%	10%	25%	25%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
240	(B) (3) (*New paragraph*). *Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and the like, of vegetable fibre, of wood fibre, of straw, of wood shavings or of wood waste (including sawdust), agglomerated with cement plaster or other mineral binding substances* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under Item 240 (B) (2))			12½%	30%	32½%
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%			
242	(C) Sheet, viz.: figured rolled, cathedral, milled rolled, rough cast [and] wired cast . . . . . per square foot	1d.	2d.	2½d.	1d.	2d.	2½d.
	or ad val.	17½%	30%	42½%	17½%	27½%	42½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
250	(B) Articles of cut glass, including bottles, decanters, flasks and jars of cut glass, empty or containing goods not subject to an ad valorem duty, and lamps and lampware of cut glass, but not including articles of etched or engraved glass, viz.:						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	45%	67½%	12½%	22½%	67½%
	or per dozen pieces	—	—	1s. 0d.			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
261	[(A) Emery stones; oilstones; whetstones; lithographic stones] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%	No change (Under new Items 261 (A) (1) and (A) (3))		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	Free (Under new Item 261 (A) (2))	12½%	12½%
	(*A*) (1) *Lithographic stones* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 261 (A))			Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
	(2) *Polishing stones, whetstones, oilstones, hones and the like, of natural stone, of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of pottery, of the type used directly in the hand* *ad val.*	Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%	Free	12½%	12½%
		5% (Under former Item 261 (A))	10%	10%			
	(3) *Emery stones, oilstones and whetstones, not covered by paragraph* (2). . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 261 (A))			Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
267	[(A) Wood and coal tar; wood and coal tar pitch] . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%	No change (Under new Item 267 (C))		
	ad val.	5% (Except wood tar and wood tar pitch)	10%	10%	17½% (Under new Item 267 (A))	27½%	37½%
	(*A*) *Wood tar; wood tar pitch* . . . . . *ad val.*	17½% (Under former Item 267 (A))	37½%	37½%	17½%	27½%	37½%
	(*C*) (*New sub-item*). *Coal tar; coal tar pitch* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 267 (A))			17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.				5%	10%	10%
281	Drugs and chemicals, viz.:						
	(A) (4) Arsenic trioxide . . . . . per ton	Free	£2	£3	Free	Free	£3
	(*K*) (3) (*New paragraph*). *Potassium hydroxide* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free (Under Item 281 (P) (1) and (P) (2) (a))	12½%	12½%	Free	Free	12½%
	(P) Calcium citrate; monochloracetic acid; [potassium hydroxide;] silicon compounds, n.e.i.; vitamins n.e.i.; vitamin preparations n.e.i.; zinc compounds n.e.i.:						
	(1) When not packed for retail sale . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	No change Free (Under new Item 281 (K) (3))	Free	12½%
	(2) When packed for retail sale:						
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	22½%		No change	
292	Timber, viz.:						
	(A) [No sub-item].						
	(*New sub-item*). *Match splints, whether or not impregnated but without heads, including strips of wood toothed or slotted on one edge as used for the manufacture of book matches* *ad val.*				22½%	40%	47½%
	(B) [No sub-item].						
	ad val.	22½%	47½% Primage duty	47½%			
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(*New sub-item*). *Blockboard, laminboard and battenboard being rigid boards having a core composed of blocks, laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with outer plies, including such goods in which the wooden cores have been replaced with other materials such as asbestos or cork but not including cellular wood panels or wood which has been impregnated or densified* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under Item 303 (A))			22½%	40%	47½%
	(C) [No sub-item].						
	(*New sub-item*). *Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances in panels, sheets or strips, but not including goods covered by item 240 (B)* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under Item 425 (A))			20%	40%	45%
334	*Paper *and paperboard*, viz.:						
	(*Z*) (*New sub-item*):						
	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders in panels, sheets, friezes or other patterned shapes, but not including goods covered by item 240 (B):						
	(1) *Hardboard* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under Item 425 (A))			20%	40%	45%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	20% (Under Item 425 (A))	40%	45%	20%	30%	45%

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
350	Motor-cycles and auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds:						
	(A) Motor bicycles:						
	(2) Motor scooters, not covered by paragraph (1):						
	on the pneumatic tyres and tubes . . . . . per lb.	6d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 1½d.	6d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 1½d.
	or *ad val.*	7½%	20%	32½%	7½%	20%	32½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	On the remainder . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	Free	15%	17½%
355	[(E) Hand worked inflators of all kinds:						
	(1) Cycle and motor-cycle single cylinder tyre inflators, 12 inches and over in length and not exceeding one and one-eighth inches external diameter . . *ad val.*	Free	17½%	17½%	No change (Under new Item 176 (G) (2) (a))		
	(2) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	52½%	No change (Under new Item 176 (G) (2) (b))		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(*E*) *No sub-item.*						
363	Musical instruments, parts and accessories; music boxes:						
	(E) Accordions:						
	(1) Piano accordions . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	10%	12½%	Free	Free	12½%
389	(B) Fish-hooks . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	Free	10%	12½%
410	(A) [Pictures, n.e.i., including scripture cards of all kinds] . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%	Free (Under new Item 410 (A))	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	Scripture cards of all kinds; pictures, n.e.i. . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½% Primage duty	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	ad val.	5%	10% (Under former Item 410 (A))	10%			
418	Scientific instruments and apparatus, viz.:						
	(C) (1) Barographs; barometers and barometer movements; calorimeters; cathetometers; dividing engines for graduating bars, tubes and circles; kymographs and time markers; hygrometers; microtomes; spherometers; microscopical, mineralogical and blowpipe cabinets (fitted); [mercury vacuum pumps;] viscosimeters; vacuum ovens for laboratories; drawing, mathematical and surveying instruments, n.e.i., but not including tripods . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under Item 418 (C) (1) and new Item 176 (G) (1) (a))		
420	(*A*) Surgical appliances, n.e.i., including belts, trusses, pads, braces, breast supports, vaccination shields, but not including corsets . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	32½% Primage duty	32½%	No change		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	(Under new Item 420 (A))		
	(*B*) *Deaf aids of the type carried on the person:*						
	(1) *Non-electrical* . . . . . *ad val.*	(Under former Item 455 (B))	No change		Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free (Under Item 180 (A) (1) (b))	17½%	17½%	Free	15%	17½%
425	Wall and ceiling parts and decorations [of any materials] (except goods covered by item 245), n.e.i., viz.:						
	(A) Boards, not including laminated plastic boards . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	40%	45%	20% (Under new Item 334 (Z) (2))	30%	45%
	(B) Other. . . . . *ad val.*	20%	45% Primage duty	45%	No change (Under new Items 292 (C), 334 (2) (1) or Item 425 (A))		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%	No change		
455	[(B) Articles designed for the alleviation of deafness, not being electrical] . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	(Under new Item 420 (B) (1))		
	(*B*) *No sub-item.*						

*This amendment to Tariff Item 334 applies to the whole of the item.
NOTE: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff: Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PUNCHES, tape, power operated, which in response to signals received from electric typewriters designed to code punch tape, code punch on tape that information . .	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINES AND APPLIANCES: Tabulating machines, statistical, including machines especially constructed for use in conjunction therewith for punching, sorting or verifying cards, and other accessories therefor	174 (X) (73)	Free
VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND PARTS THEREFOR other than: Engine bearings and bushings. Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component, for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of passenger or commercial vehicles of the types covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows: Other components: When for incorporation with body parts which if imported are unassembled: When imported not fitted to any other component: Mouldings, body, decorative, exterior . . .	359 (D) (4)	27½% *ad val.*
VEHICLE PARTS OF THE TYPE USED IN VEHICLES OF THE TYPE COVERED BY TARIFF ITEM 360 (D), but not including: Hinges not fitted to any other component. Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component, for use otherwise than as original equipment in vehicles of the type covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows: Other parts when otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 359 (F), as follows: When imported not fitted to any other component: Mouldings, body, decorative, exterior	359 (F)	27½% *ad val.*

Pharmaceutical Calendar

The 1962/3 edition of 'The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society' is now available. Copies: The Pharmaceutical Press, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Price £1 (by post £1 1s.).

Australia (*Continued*)

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
BLOCKBOARD (also known as corestock) being rectangular sections or blocks of wood glued together at the edges to form a slab: Faced on each side with one or more sheets of veneer	292 (B)	22½% *ad val.*
DEAF AIDS: Electrical Consisting of transmitter, receiver, dry battery and necessary connections, for the alleviation of deafness: Dry battery	180 (I)	2d. per lb. or 17½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.
Balance	420 (B)	Free
Incorporated internally in specially designed spectacle frames, providing the frames have no lenses or merely plain eyepieces, but not including batteries	420 (B) (2)	Free
Parts other than dry batteries and thermionic valves, for use in deaf aids of the type carried on the person, under security (see parts order No. 36 below)	420 (B)	Free
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES: Compressors: Air, not covered by Item 176 (G) (1) or 176 (G) (2)	176 (G) (3)	Various according to type.
Gas, and pumps, designed primarily to compress or pump gases other than air, not covered by Items 175 (A), 175 (C), 176 (G) (1), 176 (G) (2) or 176 (G) (4) (a)	176 (G) (4) (b)	20% *ad val.*
NOTE: (a) The following types of compressors would be covered by Item 176 (G): Reciprocating compressor; Reciprocating rotary compressor; Rotary compressor: Crescent chamber type, Roots blower type; Turbo compressor. (b) Prime movers for compressors classifiable under Item 176 (G) (3) are subject to the provisions of Prefatory Note No. 12 and the Ministerial Direction thereto when these compressors are entered under an item other than 176 (G) (3) (a) (1). (See Ministerial Direction No. 8 under Prefatory Note No. 12 below.) (c) For the purpose of determining the capacity of compressors and blowers of the reciprocating and rotary type the 'Free air delivered per minute' is that which is delivered at the maximum normal working delivery pressure for which the compressor is designed.		
RAZORS: Dry shave, comprising a handle, perforated guard (or outer 'blade') and inner cutting blades: Hairs enter the perforated guard, inside which they meet the inner blade and are cut	197 (B)	5% *ad val.*

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Import Licensing Controls (Timber)

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 27, 1962 (page 237), and amended on August 10, 1962, giving details of the import licensing controls introduced in Australia on the following category items:

Category Item	Description	Licensing Treatment
ex 291 H	Douglas fir, hemlock and balsam	A
ex 291 H	Balance excluding radiata pine	A
ex 291 L	Timber dressed or moulded, n.e.i., etc., excluding weatherboards and flooring boards	A

Licensing periods are of six months duration and quotas for the period January-June, 1963, have now been announced.

The levels of quotas for the above category items for the January-June, 1963, licensing period will be the same as for the July-December, 1962, period, i.e., 25 per cent. of the total quantity of timber imported under the above items in the two years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Parts Orders

THE REVISED Parts Order No. 1, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 6, 1961 (page 753), is amended as follows:

Parts Order No. 36

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 36.
2. This Order shall take effect from December 7, 1962.
3. The First, Second and Third Columns of the Table to paragraph 5 of Parts Order No. 1 are further amended as follows:

First Column (Goods)	Second Column (Proportion)	Third Column (Parts)
(*a*) By deleting: Appliances, electrical, for the alleviation of deafness.	..	Parts other than dry batteries and thermionic valves, for use in electrical appliances for the alleviation of deafness, under security.
Appliances, non-electrical, for the alleviation of deafness.	..	Parts for use in non-electrical appliances, for the alleviation of deafness, under security.
(b) By adding: Deaf aids covered by Tariff Item 420 (B).	..	Parts other than dry batteries and thermionic valves, for use in deaf aids of the type carried on the person, under security.

Parts Order No. 37

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 37.
2. This Order shall take effect from December 7, 1962.
3. The First, Second and Third Columns of the Table to paragraph 5 of Parts Order No. 1 are further amended as follows:

First Column (Goods)	Second Column (Proportion)	Third Column (Parts)
By adding: Yokes, deflection, television covered by Item 181 (K) (1).	*Pro rata*	Parts not being excluded parts.

Prefatory Note

MINISTERIAL DIRECTION No. 8 under Prefatory Note 12*.

1. This direction may be cited as Ministerial Direction No. 8.
2. This direction shall take effect from December 7, 1962.
3. The First and Second Columns of the Table to paragraph 4 of Ministerial Direction No. 1, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (pages 774 and 775) are amended as follows:

First Column Description of Driven Units	Second Column Description of Driving Units
Under the heading 'Specific': (a) By deleting: Tabulating machines, statistical, including machines especially constructed for use in conjunction therewith for punching, sorting or verifying cards, and other accessories therefor	All.
Typewriters	All.
(b) By adding: Goods covered by Item 176 (G) (3) (a) (1)	Internal combustion piston engines.
Stencil cutting machines covered by Item 174 (O) (5) (b).	Motors not exceeding ¼ horsepower.
Tabulating machines, statistical, including machines especially constructed for use in conjunction therewith for punching, sorting or verifying cards, and accessories therefor	All.
Typewriters covered by Item 169 (A) (4) (a)	All.

* Published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 6, 1962 (page 777).

Greenock and District Export Guide

The Greenock and District Export Group of Scotland have published a booklet entitled 'Export Guide' which includes a list of some of the firms and their products in the area, and a history of Greenock and Port Glasgow. In an introductory message the chairman of the Export Group writes: 'We are proud of our products and their quality . . . . . and are determined to serve both the great traditional and new markets in the world on an increasing scale.' Inquiries for copies to: Mr. A. J. E. George, Secretary G. and D. Export Group, Lithgows Ltd., Kingston Yard, Port Glasgow.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs Tariff Inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the manufacture in New Zealand of the following types of pottery, and on the question of what degree of protection by way of tariff or other means should be accorded to New Zealand industry engaged in such manufacture.

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty					Statistical Unit
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most-Favoured-Nation ('S' Indicates Also Applies to Switzerland)	General Tariff	
	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes:						
	Of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian):						
	Cooking utensils:						
666.400.1	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	..	40%	55%	lb.
666.400.2	Other . . . . . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
666.400.3	Breakfast, dinner, tea, and coffee sets; cups, saucers, plates, and dishes . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
	Other tableware:						
666.400.4	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	..	40%	55%	lb.
666.400.5	Other . . . . . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
666.400.6	Other articles	32½%	..	..	50%	60%	lb.
	Of pottery other than porcelain or china:						
	Cooking utensils:						
666.500.1	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	..	40%	55%	lb.
666.500.2	Other . . . . . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
666.500.3	Breakfast, dinner, tea, and coffee sets; cups, saucers, plates, and dishes . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
	Other tableware:						
666.500.4	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	..	40%	55%	lb.
666.500.5	Other . . . . . per lb.	7½d.	..	..	7½d. plus 40%	7½d. plus 55%	lb.
666.500.6	Other articles	32½%	..	..	..	60%	lb.
666.600.2	Bedside and table lamps of porcelain, china, or other ceramic materials	32½%	37½%	..	..	60%	..
665.600.9	Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of furniture (except bedside and table lamps), of porcelain, china, or other ceramic materials	32½%	..	..	50%	60%	..

The above items do not apply to:
(a) Fittings designed to be permanently fixed in buildings normally by connection to the water or sewerage systems; or
(b) Laboratory, chemical, or industrial wares.
The above items are to be taken to apply only to ceramic products which have been fired after shaping.

Particular aspects to which the Board will devote its attention are:

(a) The capacity and ability of the New Zealand industry to meet the market requirements of any specific section of the market.
(b) The degree of protection, if any, necessary for the industry by way of tariff or other means, and whether such protection should apply to all types of pottery or to particular types only; and
(c) The potential ability of the industry to develop or extend its overseas trade.

The inquiry will take place on March 25, 1963, at 10.30 a.m. in the Board Room, Fifth Floor, Bowen State Building, Bowen Street, Wellington, and statements of evidence compiled in accordance with 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses' must be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than March 11, 1963. A copy of the 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses' can be seen at Room E.54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will, in general, need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement 1959 they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Trade associations thought to be interested in the above inquiry have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to give evidence should get in touch with its trade association. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and wanting further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2611), quoting reference C.R.E. 14362/62.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, 1962, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

1. *Item Code* 66.48 – *Breakfast, dinner, tea and coffee sets; cups, saucers, plates and dishes; articles as approved.*

Consideration will now be given to the issue of additional licences for chinaware to normal and regular importers holding licences under Item Code 66.48, breakfast, dinner, tea and coffee sets, etc. Licences will only be available for articles having a net f.o.b. value not less than the minimum value for the article specified by the New Zealand Customs Department (a list of these articles and the minimum values is available at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469)).

2. *Item Codes* 05.08 *to* 05.11 – *Fruit juices.*

Transfers are authorized from tariff item 05.09 to 05.08 on the following basis:

(a) Bulk pineapple juice to the extent of 50 per cent. of 1960 imports of the same goods.
(b) Bulk lime juice to the extent requested.

Mixtures of citrus juices or citrus and other juices.

Licences under Item Code 05.09 are available for mixtures of citrus

New Zealand (*Continued*)

juices or citrus and other juices in bulk (other than mixtures of orange and apple juice).

Licences under Item Code 05.11 are available for mixtures of citrus juices or citrus and other juices in retail packages (other than mixtures of orange and apple juice).

3. *Item Code* 05.04 – *Dried fruits.*

Applications will be considered for Item Code 05.04, dried fruits, on production of figures of stock and usage and also the extent to which the present licences are committed.

4. *Item Code Ex.* 68.12 – *Aluminium tube.*

Collectors are authorized to issue administrative basics as follows:

Item Code ex 68.12 – Aluminium tube – 75 per cent. 1960 imports same goods.

Licences issued under this authority are inclusive of, **not** in addition to, any 1962/63 licences already issued. This amends paragraph 17 of *Board of Trade Journal* notice of October 19, 1962, page 828.

5. *Item Code* 71.80 – *Other machinery, etc.*

Ball bearing pedestal type plummer or pillow blocks up to 1¾in. diameter and flangette type up to 2in. diameter are **not** admissible under licence for Item Code 71.80.

6. *Item Code* 71.74 – *Transmission shafts, etc.*

Licences issued under this item are to be noted 'Excludes ball bearing pedestal type plummer or pillow blocks up to 1¾in. diameter and flangette type up to 2in. diameter.'

7. *Item Code* 62.18 – *Tyres and tubes, etc.*

Tyres similar to cycle tyres such as so-called 'cycle' tyres of the following sizes are not admissible under Item Code 62.18:

26 x 2 x 1¾
26 x 2

FIJI

Customs Tariff Amended

THE FIJI Royal Government *Gazette Supplement* of October 19, 1962, contains copies of Legal Notices Nos. 159 and 160 which amend the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. Items 185 and 218 have been amended to read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
185	Flags, bunting and other decoration materials imported prior to February 2, 1963, which are imported for use in connection with Her Majesty's visit to Fiji and declared to be imported for such use	Free	Free
218	Matrices, foils, plastic sheets, metal plates, engravings, electrotypes, stereotypes and block mounting material for printing purposes	Free	Free

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Customs Tariff Amended

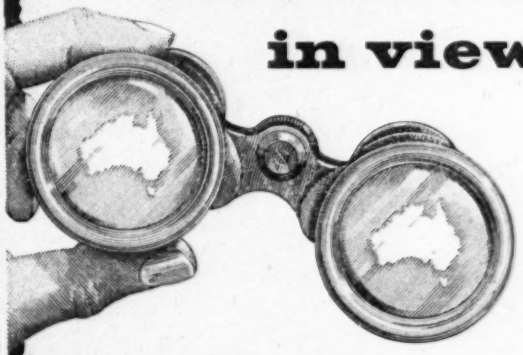
THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order, 1962, which amends the First Schedule to the Malayan Customs Duties Order, 1961. Item No. 061109, which was included in the list of Budget Tariff Changes published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 14, 1962, page 1245, has now been amended to read as follows:

Item No.	Description	Rates of Duty	
		Full	Preferential
061109	Sugars not elsewhere specified or included . .	$112 per ton	$67·20 per ton

Development and Opportunities in Thailand

IN THE ARTICLE entitled 'Development and Opportunities in Thailand' published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 23, 1962, page 1071, it is regretted that a photograph was published which, according to the caption, showed Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, inspecting the Ford assembly plant near Bangkok, whereas in fact the photograph showed H.M. the King of Thailand inspecting the plant. Mr. Erroll had visited the factory on another occasion when Minister of State.

With AUSTRALIA in view . .



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PAKISTAN

Credit Restriction Withdrawn

GOVERNMENT of Pakistan Press handout E. No. 5392K dated December 20, 1962, states that the State Bank of Pakistan has withdrawn the restriction of marginal deposits of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. on the import of certain items on opening letters of credit, which was imposed in January last year. Full details of the restrictions were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 9, 1962.

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Karachi has forwarded brief details of the Pakistan import policy for the shipping period January-June 1963. Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* when the Government Gazette is received. In the meantime any inquiries should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2785).

Public Holidays

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT of Pakistan have declared that dates specified below to be public holidays during the year 1963 for the Provinces and the Centre:

Jumatal-Wida	February 22	Friday
Eid-ul-Fitr	February 25-26	Monday and Tuesday
Pakistan Day	March 23	Saturday
Eid-ul-Azha	May 4	Saturday
Muharram (Ashura)	June 3	Monday
Bank Holiday	July 1	Monday
Eid-i-Milad-un-Nabi	August 3	Saturday
Independence Day	August 14	Wednesday
Quaid-i-Azam's Death Anniversary	September 11	Wednesday
Revolution Day	October 28	Monday
	October 27 (in lieu of)	Sunday
Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas	December 25	Wednesday
Bank Holiday	December 31	Tuesday

Bank holidays apply to banks only. Ramzan will begin in the last week of January, subject, as usual, to the appearance of the moon.

INDIA

Import Policy — October 1962/March 1963

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have announced their import policy for the second half of the current licensing period, i.e. October 1962 to March 1963. As expected the announcement involves further severe cuts.

A notice about the policy for the whole licensing period (April 1962 to March 1963) was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 6, 1962. Subsequently, on June 8, modifications in the policy were announced and details of these were published on June 22 and June 29. The original policy made provision for the issue of some licences on an annual basis; only 50 per cent. of the annual licence could be used during the first half of the year and the licence had to be endorsed for the second half of the year (it might be subject to changes by the Government). In other cases licences were to be issued on a half-yearly basis; here the importers were to receive a licence for the first half of the year and supplementary licences would be issued for the second half of the year (the implication was that these would be similar in value to those issued for the first half of the year but might be subject to cuts by the Indian Government).

In June the size of the licences applicable to the first half of the year was cut by, in the case of established importers, 50 per cent., and in the case of actual users by varying amounts. It was stated at the time that a further import policy notice would be issued for the second half of the year later. This is that announcement. (Full details can be seen at the Export Services Branch, but its main provisions are as follows):

(1) Established importers will not be able to get their annual licences endorsed for the second half of the year except for a specified list of goods, nor will they be able to get supplementary licences for this period except in the case of certain goods on a second list. Both these lists can be seen at Export Services Branch (Room E.37, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449). This branch also holds an article which appeared in the *Indian Economic Times*, and which attempts to list all those items for which supplementary licences will not be issued to established importers.

(2) Similarly, Actual Users enjoying annual licences or expecting new half-yearly ones, are to have their licences endorsed (or issued) on an *ad hoc* basis, but will be subject to cuts. The size of the cut will be decided in each case on its merits.

(3) Small reductions are announced in the quotas for drugs and medicines, and it has also been decided that the quotas for this item for the next licensing period will be announced promptly early in April 1963.

(4) There are to be conditions applied to the import of tin block and tin scrap and ball, roller and taper bearings and component parts thereof. The Government have decided the import of these goods will in future be done through an agency approved by the Government.

Any inquiries about this notice should be sent to the Export Services Branch, whose address is above.

JAPAN

Reduction in Import Collateral Deposits

WITH EFFECT from December 13, 1962, the rates of import collateral deposits in Japan were reduced considerably. The rate for all raw materials now becomes 1 per cent. (previously it was 5 per cent. for those raw materials except timber and raw materials for export goods). The rates for machinery are now 1 per cent. or 5 per cent. (depending on type) whereas previously they ranged from 1 per cent. to 35 per cent. The rate for all other products, i.e., except raw materials and machinery (which would, for example, include consumer goods) has been reduced from 35 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Further information is available at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.2. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 345).

HONG KONG

Mineral Oil in Food Regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Mineral Oil in Food Regulations, 1962, issued by the Hong Kong Government. These regulations lay down the extent to which mineral oil may permissibly be mixed with vegetable oils which are intended for human consumption, and are based on the United Kingdom Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949. Further particulars can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE CEYLON *Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 13,440 of December 19, 1962, contains Import Control Trade Notice No. 6 issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports which sets out new features in the Import Control Licensing Scheme. The Notice reads as follows:

'1. *Import Control Year.* – The Import Control Licensing Period will, in future, be identical with the Calendar Year.

2. *Import Control and Customs Tariff Classifications.* – In the classification of commodities, this Control will adopt the Standard International Trade Classification, with such modifications as are necessary to meet import control requirements. This is an attempt to correlate, as far as possible, the Import Control Schedule and the Ceylon Customs Tariff which is based on the S.I.T.C.

3. *Interpretation.* – Importers are reminded that in matters relating to the classification of goods, the interpretation provided by this Control will prevail for all import control purposes.

4. *Exchange Allocations.* – For licensing and foreign exchange allocation purposes, imports are classified into four Divisions:

Division A: General Imports.
Division B: "Actual User" Imports.
Division C: Government and State Corporation Imports.
Division D: "Other Imports" (for personal or other direct use and not for re-sale).

(*Continued on next page*)

Ceylon (*Continued*)

5. *Import Allocations.* – *Division A Imports:* Import quotas will be determined on the lines set out in the Ministry Statement of Policy, incorporated in Trade Notice No. 4.

Division B Imports: Allocations will be made in consultation with the Ministry of Industries.

Division C Imports: Allocations will be based on the requirements of Government Departments and State Corporations.

Division D Imports: Allocations will be released on the basis of actual needs and exchange budgetary provisions – having regard to availability of indigenous products and local substitutes.

6. *Import Trade Licence.* – From a date to be notified in due course, only importers registered with this Control may import goods into the Island against Open General Licences or Individual Import Licences.

7. *"Actual User" Requirements of Industrial Raw Materials.* – (i) "Actual Users" who import their requirements direct from foreign suppliers are referred to the scheme outlined in Import Control Notice 58/62 of December 5, 1962.

(ii) Other "Actual Users" who obtain their requirements of raw materials through local suppliers, may, in situations where supplies are not available in the open market at reasonable prices, apply to the Director, Development Division – Industries Department, or the Director, Cottage Industries, for special Certificates for the purchase of raw materials through a local Agent (named by the Certificate holder). Supplementary Import Quotas will be granted to importers on surrender of these Certificates to this Control. The overall import allocation to the Trade will be readjusted during the course of the licensing period, by the total value of such Supplementary Quotas.

8. *Licence Forms.* – Special Forms of Import Licences will be introduced in 1963. The present arrangement whereby Import "Licences" are issued by way of endorsement on the importer's "Statement of indent for goods" will be discontinued.

Three different Licence Forms will be in use for "General Imports" and "Actual User" imports, namely:

Class A Licence: will apply to "essential imports" which will *not* be subject to indent licensing procedure, e.g. Books and Periodicals.

Class B Licence: will apply to "essential imports" subject to indent licensing procedure, e.g. Machinery.

Class C Licence: will apply to imports subject to the quantitative restrictions referred to in the Statement of Policy (Trade Notice No. 4). Licences will be issued against indents, e.g. Textiles.

9. *Licence Procedure:* (i) Licences will be issued in duplicate – the "Exchange Control Copy" and the "Importer's Copy".

(ii) The "Exchange Control Copy" should be lodged with the importer's Bank for purpose of opening Letters of Credit, or making remittances of foreign exchange, and for recording the values of all partial shipments effected against an Import Licence.

(iii) The "Importer's Copy" will be retained by the importer for import control endorsement for Customs clearance of goods, until the final shipment has been effected against the licence.

(iv) Foreign Exchange will not be released against an Import Licence until the "debit to licence" has been authenticated by the importer's Bank on both the "Exchange Control Copy" and the "Importer's Copy".

(v) Importers should indicate the name of the Bank through whom the necessary foreign exchange is being obtained, when applying for import licences.

(vi) Additional copies or replacement copies of import licences will *not* be issued.

(vii) Prior approval of this Control is necessary for effecting shipment of goods from a country other than the country of origin (i.e. the country where goods were grown, produced or manufactured).

(viii) Further particulars of this licensing procedure will be announced in due course.

10. *Licence Policy Schedules.* – The import control Licence Policy Schedules contained in the Import Control Notice No. 22/62 "Import Control Policy" dated July 10, 1962, will be revised during 1963. The new licensing scheme will contain Four Licence Policy Schedules.

First Schedule: Commodities covered by "Open General Licence" for which individual import licences, prior to importation, are not required.

Second Schedule: Commodities for which Class A and Class B licences are applicable.

Third Schedule: Commodities for which Class C licences are applicable.

Fourth Schedule: Commodities for which licences will not be issued to the Trade during the relevant licensing period.

11. *Import Quota Registration Scheme.* – In the generality of cases, the "Basic Period" for determining import quotas for "Division A" imports will be 1959-61. An importer may select his best Calendar Year of imports, 1959, 1960 or 1961, under the proposed Import Quota Registration Scheme. Further particulars will be announced in due course.

12. *Advance Import Quotas.* – Pending final scrutiny of import documents for the purpose of allocating quotas, advance import allocations for 1963 will be issued to importers on the basis of the scheme outlined in Import Control Notice No. 58/62 (Importers are advised to utilize these advance quotas to meet their "outstanding" commitments with overseas suppliers, before placing fresh orders for goods).

13. *Special applications for import licences.* – The licensing scheme set down in the Import Control Notice No. 58/62 covers a very comprehensive range of commodities. A supplementary scheme for an additional group of commodities will be announced during January 1963. Applications for licences for the import of any goods which fall outside the scope of all these import quota schemes will be considered by a special Departmental organization – Unit (15). Only the most essential cases, which can be urged on grounds of extreme urgency, will be considered by this Unit, e.g. urgent orders for import of spare parts, components of machinery, etc.

14. *Certificates of Essentiality.* – The temporary scheme of Certificates of Essentiality for "outstanding orders" and for import of goods on behalf of Government Departments and State Corporations was withdrawn by Import Control Notice No. 59/62 of December 10, 1962 (only State Corporations may now import goods required for their own use, against "Essentiality endorsements" issued by appropriate Ministries).

15. *Licence Fees.* – It is proposed to levy nominal licence fees (according to a graduated scale) on all import licences issued by this Control.

16. *"Personal Imports".* – Individual import licences should be obtained *prior to importation* for the import of any goods other than Foodstuffs and Drugs which are under Open General Licence at present. This requirement applies to any mode of importation – Sea, Air, Land or Parcel Post. A licensing scheme for "personal imports" during 1963, will be announced in due course.

17. *Import Control Handbook of Licensing Policy, Rules and Procedure.* – An official publication incorporating all the relevant Import Control Notifications, Trade Notices, Licensing Schemes and procedures, and intended primarily as a guide to importers and indent agents, will be released during 1963.'

Details of Import Control Notice No. 58/62 referred to in paragraph 7 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 21, 1962 (page 1298), details of Import Control Notice No. 22/62 referred to in paragraph 10 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962 (page 291) and of Import Control Notice No. 59/62 referred to in paragraph 14, in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 4, 1963 (page 50).

MEXICO

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

GENERAL DECLARATIONS under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries granting tax exemptions for the following industries were published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on the dates stated:

Published on November 19, 1962.

1. The manufacture of linings and/or cylinders for internal combustion engines.

Published on November 28, 1962.

2. The manufacture of carbon tetrachloride and titanium dioxide.
3. The manufacture of machinery for the match industry.

Industries Nos. 1 and 2 are declared to be new semi-basic industries and exemptions will be granted for seven years. Industry No. 3 is declared to be a new industry and exemptions will be granted for seven to ten years.

Exemptions from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp tax (100 per cent.), sales tax (100 per cent.), and income tax, Schedule II [15 per cent. (which could rise to 30 per cent. when the Mexican capital participation represents 51 per cent. or more) in the case of Industry No. 1; 30 per cent in the case of Industry No. 2; and 40 per cent. in the case of Industry No. 3] will be granted to interested firms subject to their compliance with the following requirements:

(a) They must maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, etc., whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, in stocks or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which the Mexican authorities will determine.

(c) The firm must comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

(d) **Industries Nos. 1 and 2:** The employment of foreign personnel in direct productive activities is limited to one individual and to the first year of the concession; foreign personnel may be employed in other activities for not more than two years. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.
Industry No. 3: In cases where the services of foreign personnel are required, permission must first be obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to determine the term of their employment. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of the employment expires.

(e) **Industries Nos. 1 and 2:** Total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc. must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total wage bill for Industry No. 1 or 10 per cent. for Industry No. 2 of the total wage bill for all personnel engaged in the activities for which the exemptions are granted.
Industry No. 3: The agreement of the Ministry of Finance must be obtained regarding the total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc.

Import Licensing

DECREES published recently in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* made goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence. The Decrees are effective on the date of their publication.

Tariff No.	Description
Published November 28, 1962.	
500.24.01	Nickel sulphate.
501.17.00	Double cyanide of potassium and gold.
Published December 12, 1962.	
501.28.05	Activated carbon, being carbon which discolours, in 5 minutes, after shaking and filtering, a 1/1000 solution of methylene blue, by placing 5 grams of the sample in 250 cubic centimetres of solution.

BRITISH GUIANA

Import Licensing Arrangements for Calendars

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been notified that import licences will no longer be required for calendars which were recently added to the British Guiana Open General Licence.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

which one got the contract?

Like peas in a pod these two but one of them has just landed a coveted contract.

He is the one who knew the market, knew the trends, knew the prices. He was the one who read Machinery Market, the journal full of trade news and information about new and improved equipment, patents, current prices and overseas market trends. There is a free information service as well to solve commercial conundrums. If you wish to keep in touch with every current trend read Machinery Market regularly, and if you have machinery to sell (new or secondhand) advertise in it regularly too.

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Television tower, Stuttgart

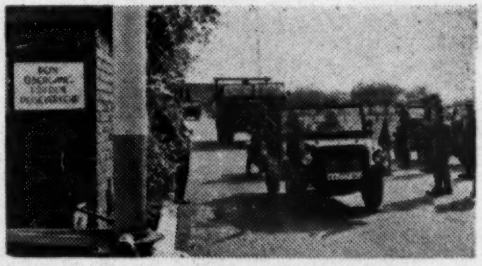
THE CITY OF STEEL SELLS TO WEST GERMANY

Symbolizing the soaring living standards of West Germany's 56 million people is this television tower, rising to 700 ft. over Stuttgart. From its observation platforms and circular restaurant tourists look out across a country whose post-war economic growth is the envy of Europe. By 1960 the total industrial production figures in the Federal Republic were two-and-a-half times higher than a decade earlier.

An important element in the German recovery—the '*Wirtschafts-wunder*'—is steel. Germany is a great steel-producing country but she still needs steel from other countries. The Steel Company of Wales is one of the international producers selling to the prosperous West German market.

Exports to Germany from the vast steelworks at Port Talbot—Britain's 'City of Steel'—helped to raise the Company's total overseas sales in 1961 to £34 million. This figure, achieved in the face of intense competition, accounted for 54.7% of Britain's sheet steel exports and 72.8% of her tinplate exports.

GERMAN FISH—BRITISH TINPLATE ▶
Supermarkets have caught on in Germany faster than in any other country on the Continent. There are now over 30,000 self-service grocery stores. Canned goods account for some £100 million worth of the turnover. Tinplate from The Steel Company of Wales is used to can a wide range of foodstuffs, including fish, vegetables and milk.



NATO TROOPS ON EXERCISE Soldiers of the Bundeswehr—Germany's NATO army—take part in 'Operation Backlash.' NATO is one of the users of amphibious vehicles manufactured by Industrie-Werke-Karlsruhe from sheet steel supplied by The Steel Company of Wales.

◀ **ON THE RAILS—WELSH STEEL**
One of Germany's new local diesel railcars is given the starting signal. Sheet steel imported from The Steel Company of Wales is used for German rolling stock.

A NEW GERMAN CAR ▶
The Taunus 12m was launched in Germany last September. Its producers, Ford of Cologne, and other German car manufacturers use sheet steel from The Steel Company of Wales.

Steel for the World from Wales

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED

PERU

Amendments to Customs Tariff

BY PERUVIAN Supreme Decree No. 24 of December 6, 1962, the import duty on Item No. 461 of the Peruvian Customs Tariff, which relates to caustic soda for industrial purposes, has been increased to Soles 0·80 per gross kilo. The increased duty comes into force on March 13, 1963, and will not be subject to the surcharges established by Law 12995.

Supreme resolution No. 11 of November 23, 1962, modified the nomenclature of Peruvian Customs Tariff Item No. 782 as follows:

'Insecticides and fungicides, special for agriculture, such as copper arsenate, nicotine sulphate and others not mentioned under other tariff Items, including mineral oil emulsions such as that called 'spray oil' and the like.'

The Decree also creates two new Items as follows:

782A Calcium arsenate for agricultural use.
782B Lead arsenate for agricultural use.

Imports under Item 782 continue to be free of specific duty, whilst those under Items 782A and 782B will be subject to specific duty at the rates of Soles 1 per gross kilo and Soles 2 per gross kilo respectively, as from March 5, 1963.

None of these Items is subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995.

Peruvian Decree Law No. 14230 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 30, 1962, page 1136) imposed an additional tax of 150 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain items of the Peruvian Customs Tariff. The Law has been modified by a further decree so that the following items, which are not made in Peru, will not be subject to the additional 150 per cent. tax.

Item No.	
2341	Plates 3 in. or more wide, and ¼ in. or more thick. Bars and rods, smooth, of circular cross-section, 1½ in. or more in diameter. Bars and rods of square cross-section, of whatever size.
2347	Angles with sides greater than 2 in. and ¼ in. or more thick. Angular beams, in T, double T, V, U, H, I, and cross form, and those cross-sections specially designed for metal working, of whatever type or size.
2371	Galvanized corrugated sheets, Birmingham Gauge 22 to 37 inclusive, and flat galvanized sheets, Birmingham Gauge 10 to 37 inclusive.

Note:

The Peruvian Customs Tariff comprises both 'specific' and *ad valorem* rates of duty. Full details of the rates applicable to particular items, may be obtained from the Board of Trade (Tariff Section), Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Reorganization of State-controlled Enterprises

THE EGYPTIAN Government have now issued a revised list of the companies affiliated to the General Egyptian Organization for the Engineering Industries.

Details of this list can be seen at the Board of Trade Library, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

ALGERIA

Import Licensing Changes

THREE 'Notices to Importers', which appeared recently in the Algerian press, stated that, from January 1, 1963, all imports of household soap, tallow, fatty acids, secondhand clothing and tea are subject to import licensing procedure.

The French texts of these notices may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.2082-2085 inclusive published in the *South African Government Gazette* of December 21, 1962 set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty unless otherwise stated.

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents
R.2082	77	WOOL AND HAIR: By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (7) (a), of the following rate of duty: (7) Fabric in the piece (except fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item and blanketing containing more than 50% by weight of wool or of hair or of wool and hair mixed: (a) Woven worsted, containing 100% of wool or of hair or of wool and hair mixed: (ii) Other (i.e., other than striped blazer cloth)	—	20% with a minimum of	50%
		per yard	—	20	20
		By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (7) (b), of the following rate of duty: (b) Woven worsted containing man-made fibre: (ii) Other (i.e., other than striped blazer cloth)	—	20% with a minimum of	50%
		per yard	—	20	20
		By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (7) (c) of the following rate of duty: (c) Other woven worsted: (ii) Other (i.e., other than striped blazer cloth)	—	20% with a minimum of	50%
		per yard	—	20	20
	78	MAN-MADE FIBRES: (7) Fabric in the piece (except chafer fabric, blanketing, canvas provided for in item 75 (1) and fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item) containing more than 50 %by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate: (a) Woven: By the substitution, for sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) of paragraph (7) (a), of the following sub-paragraphs: (i) Unbleached: (A) Weighing more than 3¾ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard	—	20% with a minimum of	—
		per yard	—	75 less 60%	—
		(B) Other	—	10% or 1½ whichever duty shall be the greater and in addition	10% 10¾
		per yard	—	6½ less 10%	
		(ii) Bleached: (A) Weighing more than 3¾ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 c. per yard	—	20% with a minimum of	—
		per yard	—	75 less 60%	
		(B) Other	—	10% or 1½ whichever duty shall be the greater and in addition	10% 10¾
		per yard	—	6½ less 10%	
		(iii) Piece-dyed: (A) Weighing more than 3¾ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 c. per yard	—	20% with a minimum of	—
		per yard	—	75 less 60%	—

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents
		(B) Other. . .	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	
(iv)		(iv) Yarn dyed			
		(A) Weighing more than 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 c. per yard . .	—	20%	—
		per yard	—	with a minimum of 75 less 60%	—
		(B) Other. . .	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	
		(vi) Other			
		(A) Weighing more than 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 c. per yard . .	—	20%	—
		per yard	—	with a minimum of 75 less 60%	—
		(B) Other. . .	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	—
		By the substitution, for paragraph (10), of the following paragraph:			
		(10) Plush or pile woven fabrics, other than moquette, containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof .	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	
	80	Fibre, waste, flock, yarn, threads, twists and fabric in the piece, n.e.e.:			
		(4) Fabric in the piece, except fabrics provided for elsewhere in this item:			
		(a) Woven.			
		By the substitution for sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (4) (a) of the following sub-paragraph:			
		(iii) Plush or pile fabrics, other than moquette . . .	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	—
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (4) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:			
		(v) Unprinted containing cotton or man-made fibre or mixtures thereof, except chafer fabrics and plush or pile fabrics:			
		(A) Exceeding 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value of more than 54 c. per yard (but excluding fabrics in which cotton fibre predominates by weight)	—	20%	—
		per yard	—	with a minimum of 75 less 60%	—
		(B) Other	—	10%	10%
		per yard	—	or 1¼	10¼
		per yard	whichever greater	duty shall be the addition and in 6¼ less 10%	—
R.2083	244	SODIUM:			
		By the substitution for paragraph (d), of the following paragraph:			
		(d) Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	—	20%	—

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
			Cents	Cents	Cents
R.2084	305	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
		305 Musical instruments, n.e.e.:			
		(a) Pipe organs . . .	—	10%	—
		(b) Organ pipes of metal . .	—	Free	—
		(c) Other.	—	5%	—
R.2085	306	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
		306 Pianos:			
		(1) Grand pianos	—	5%	—
		(2) Other	—	10%	—

NOTE: The effect of G.N. No. R.2085 is to make specific provision, at an increased rate of duty, for pianos, other than grand pianos. The existing provisions in item 306 are being transferred to tariff item 938 in the Third Schedule, details of which are given in G.N. R.2091, published below.

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R.2086-2088 and R.2091 inclusive published in the *South African Government Gazette* of December 21, 1962 amend the Second and Third Schedules of the Customs Tariff and provide for the rebate of duty to the extent set out below on the following goods when imported or withdrawn from bond by registered manufacturers for use in the industry specified (Second Schedule) or when imported for commercial and industrial purposes (Third Schedule):

SECOND SCHEDULE

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
R. 2086	406	LIME JUICE, AND FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:	
		By the addition, after paragraph (8) of the following paragraph:	
		(9) Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda) . . .	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
R. 2087	491	INDUSTRY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING OTHER THAN SHIRTS, COLLARS, PYJAMAS, NIGHTDRESSES, KNITTED APPAREL, WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTHING OF REAL OR IMITATION FUR:	
		(1) (a) For the manufacture of women's, girls', men's and boys' clothing, the following:	
		By the substitution, for sub-paragraphs (xv) and (xvi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraphs:	
		(xv) Woven unprinted fabrics in the piece of a free-on-board price exceeding 90 cents per lb. by weight of material, containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, but excluding the following:	
		Trimmings, pocketings, linings and interlinings, and	
		Fabrics weighing more when 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
		(xvi) Woven unprinted fabrics in the piece of a free-on-board price exceeding 90 cents per lb. by weight of material, containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight, except in the case of cotton which shall constitute less than 50% by weight, but excluding the following:	
		Trimmings, pocketings, linings and interlinings,	
		Fabrics weighing more than 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard, and	
		Worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures of wool and hair.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
		By the addition, after sub-paragraph (xxv) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraphs:	
		(xxvi) Piece dyed fabrics in the piece containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibres (other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof), weighing more than 3¼ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard, for the manufacture of overalls, factory coats and similar protective clothing, of a kind worn by miners and other industrial workers.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
		(xxvii) Fabrics in the piece containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibres (other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof), weighing more than 3½ oz. but not more than 5½ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard, for the manufacture of men's and boys' outerclothing.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
		(xxviii) Woven unprinted fabrics weighing more than 3½ oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54 cents per yard containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre (other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof) or containing in their composition man-made fibres, wool, hair or cotton or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight, for the manufacture of women's and girls' outerclothing, but excluding the following:	
		Plush or pile fabrics:	
		Fabrics in which cotton fibre predominates by weight:	
		Plain coloured fabrics, and fabrics woven from single or plied yarns of different colours giving the fabric a melange appearance, and	
		Trimmings, pocketings, linings and interlinings.	The whole duty less *ad valorem* 10%.
R 2088	495	SCARF, STOLE AND NECKERCHIEF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:	
		By the substitution, for paragraph (5), of the following paragraph:	
		(5) Woven fabrics in the piece, printed or dyed, not defined by pattern or in any other manner, containing more than 50% by weight of silk or more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof	The whole duty.

THIRD SCHEDULE

G.N. No.	Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
R. 2091	938	By the addition, after item 937, of the following item:	
		938. Musical instruments (other than upright pianos and pipe organs), for use by a religious body	The whole duty.
		Provided a written declaration signed by an authorized official of such body is produced at the time of entry stating that such goods are intended for the use of such body and not for disposal or for trade purposes.	

Visit of Venezuelan Businessmen

DR. MIGUEL ALFONZO RAVARD, President of the Venezuelan Chamber of Industrialists, Dr. Armando Branger, President of the Venezuelan Federation of Chambers of Commerce, and Dr. Luis Branger, Managing Director of the Venezuelan electricity authority, will visit Britain from January 13-23 at the invitation of the Board of Trade.

An extensive programme of discussions and industrial visits has been arranged for the visitors in accordance with their various interests, and they will attend a number of functions including luncheons to be given in their honour by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Commonwealth Trade, 1961-62

After the rapid expansion of the preceding year, the rate of growth of world trade slackened in 1961. Commonwealth (including the United Kingdom) exports kept pace with the general trend but imports declined slightly in contrast with the continued rise in the world total. *Commonwealth Trade, 1961-62*, issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, shows how these movements were reflected in the trade of the Commonwealth (including the United Kingdom) with its main trading partners as well as in the exports and imports of individual member countries. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, or the Executive Secretary, Commonwealth Economic Committee, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d. including postage).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 383, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of December 28, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26	By the reneal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	26. Hops . . . . . per lb.	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
107	By the reneal of sub-item (2) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(2) Materials for water purification or softening purposes, not being toilet preparations: under such conditions as the Controller may prescribe *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
162	By the reneal of sub-item (3) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(3) Calcined limestone, dolomite or magnesite, slaked or unslaked but otherwise plain . . *ad val.*	25%	20%	15%	15%
251	Footwear:				
	By the reneal of paragraphs (d) and (e) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:				
	(d) Wholly or mainly of leather:				
	(i) Men's and youths' over size 1½ but not over size 5½ *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	5%
	or per pair	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(ii) Men's and youth's over size 5½ *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per pair	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(iii) Women's and maid's over size 1½ . . . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	5%
	or per pair	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(iv) Other . . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	5%
	(e) Wholly or mainly of plastic or plastic coated textile material:				
	(i) Infants' shoes, not over children's size 4 . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	5%
	(ii) Other . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per pair	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT No. 384, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of December 28, 1962, amends the Third Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1962, as follows:

By the insertion after that part relating to the Battery and Accumulator Manufacturing Industry of the following part:

Beer Brewing Industry

Goods	Item	Effective Rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Hops	26	Free	Free	Free	Free

SPAIN

Postponement of Liberalization of Some Goods

IN SPAIN'S Seventh Liberalization List (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 20, 1962, pages 153-157) the items of Chapters 48 and 49 of the Spanish customs tariff were due to be liberalized on July 16, 1962, January 1, 1963, and April 1, 1963.

A resolution of the Minister of Commerce dated December 29 and published in the Spanish *State Gazette* of December 31 suspends the entry into force of liberalization of goods in Chapters 48 and 49 with the exception of Items 49.01 (printed books), 49.02 (newspapers) and 49.08 (industrial transfers).

(*Continued on page* 119)

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ALL OVER AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

SPAIN

Import Licence Applications

THE SPANISH authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers for import licences in respect of the following items which are included in British bilateral quotas:

Spanish custom tariff No.	Goods	Covered in British bilateral quota (1962) No.
87.02 B3 (b)	Motor vehicles for transport of goods or materials, including chassis fitted with a driver's cab of 2000 kg. or more	17
87.14B	Vehicles (including trailers and semi-trailers) not mechanically propelled - other than those specified u nderother sub-headings of Chapter 87	17
ex 84.15 B2	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (other than that specified under 84.15A) suitable for the above-mentioned vehicles	13

This invitation appears to apply to all countries, and the closing date for receipt of applications is January 21, 1963.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D2/10728 of December 19 1962 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 247 of December 19, 1962), contains an amendment (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

AMENDMENT

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric Tons)	
		Old (Prior to December 20, 1962)	New (From December 20, 1962)
73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium	160	200

A previous notice in respect of this Import Duty Tariff Quota was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 19, 1962, page 131.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of December 20, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 285 of December 25, 1962), contains amendments (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non EEC** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

AMENDMENTS

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	
		Old	New
73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium	1,850	2,150
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-molybdenum	270	310
77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium	300	360

A previous notice in respect of these Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962, page 253.

FRANCE

Customs Modifications

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 28, 1962, published a decree introducing modifications to the French Customs Tariff. Modifications have also been made to the special tariffs of Corsica, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique.

Modifications affecting imports from Britain are restricted to the following tariff numbers:

03-01	29-02	36-05	45-01	70-07	84-07
03-03	29-06	37-03	46-02	70-10	84-08
04-04	29-08	38-05	47-01	70-19	84-14
07-05	29-13	38-08	50-09	71-04	84-37
08-06	29-14	38-19	51-04	71-13	84-38
09-01	29-15	39-01	53-06	73-05	84-45
10-05	29-16	39-02	54-03	73-08	84-51
12-07	29-21	39-03	55-09	73-15	84-65
14-02	29-23	39-05	59-04	73-32	86-09
15-04	29-29	39-06	59-11	74-07	87-12
16-03	29-31	40-08	59-17	74-15	87-14
16-04	29-35	40-11	64-02	74-19	89-01
17-02	29-36	40-13	64-05	75-04	90-08
19-07	29-37	40-14	65-04	75-06	90-19
23-01	29-38	42-02	66-01	76-08	90-22
24-02	29-41	43-03	67-04	76-15	92-06
27-07	29-42	44-03	68-06	76-16	94-04
27-14	30-03	44-04	68-11	82-08	95-04
28-30	32-13	44-05	68-13	82-11	98-03
28-37	33-06	44-27	69-01	83-13	98-11
29-01	34-05	44-28			

In addition, textual amendments have been made to the following tariff items:

03-01	19-07	55-09
03-03	20-06	64-02
04-04	29-35	69-01
08-01	33-01	73-32
08-06	44-03	74-15
10-05	44-05	75-06
12-07	44-15	76-16
13-03	50-09	83-07
15-04	53-11	84-65
16-03	55-07	98-03

Global Quotas for Dried Leguminous Vegetables

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 21, 1962, announced the opening of quotas for the import of dried haricot beans (Tariff No. 07-05 A III b) and lentils (Tariff No. 07-05 B I b) originating in and imported from all countries. These quotas will be reserved for importers specializing in dried leguminous vegetables (the administration reserves the right to ask for proof of this), and for manufacturers of canned foods or specialist importers acting on their behalf.

Import licence applications, which should be in respect of one country of origin and one exporting country, may be submitted to the Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, from December 21 onwards. The applications will be examined as and when they are received.

Those licences issued after February 28, 1963, will be valid only up to August 31, 1963; goods may not be cleared after that date. This limited period of validity will be indicated on the licences.

The licence applications must be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, an undertaking not to clear the dried vegetables before January 15, 1963, and an undertaking to retain in stock half the quantities imported and not to distribute it until so instructed by the Minister of Agriculture. This undertaking must state that no stocking subsidy or any other kind of subsidy nor any kind of indemnity will be claimable from the stocking administration.

In addition, in the case of the quota reserved for the canning industry, the manufacturers to whom the goods are sent must send to the Ministere de l'Agriculture (Direction generale de la Production et des Marches, Direction des Produits, Sous-direction du Commerce Exterieur, Bureau du Controle des Importations), 3, rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris 7e, within a fortnight of the arrival

(*Continued on next page*)

of the last consignment, the rail receipts or the international consignment notes stamped by the station to which the goods are sent.

* The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Customs Tariff

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 151) (Reduction of Rates of Customs Duties) Order, 1962, which brings into effect their decision to reduce all customs duties by one-tenth from January 1, 1963, with the exception of certain revenue and agricultural duties (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 23, 1962, page 1092).

2. The exceptions are:

(a) All the duties mentioned in the following Chapters of the Schedule of Customs Duties –
Chapter 1 (Live animals),
Chapter 2 (Meat and edible meat offals),
Chapter 3 (Fish, crustaceans and molluscs),
Chapter 4 (Dairy produce; birds eggs; natural honey),
Chapter 5 (Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included),
Chapter 6 (Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage),
Chapter 7 (Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers),
Chapter 8 (Edible fruit and nuts; peel of melons or citrus fruit),
Chapter 10 (Cereals),
Chapter 11 (Products of the milling industry; malt and starches; Gluten; Inulin),
Chapter 16 (Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans or molluscs),
Chapter 20 (Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants),
Chapter 22 (Beverages, spirits and vinegar),
Chapter 23 (Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder), and
Chapter 24 (Tobacco).

(b) The duties mentioned in Chapter 17 (Sugars and sugar confectionery) other than the duty mentioned at tariff heading No. 17.04 (Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa).

(c) The duties on coal and other products mentioned at tariff headings Nos. 27.01, 27.02 and 27.04.

(d) The duties on naphtha and methylic alcohol mentioned at tariff heading No. 29.04 (A) and the duties on perfumed spirits mentioned at tariff heading No. 33.06 (A) (1).

(e) The duties on wines mentioned at tariff heading No. 30.03 (B).

(f) The duties on hydrocarbon oils mentioned at tariff headings Nos. 27.07 (A), 27.07 (C), 27.09 (A), 27.09 (B), 27.10 (A), 27.10 (D) (2), 29.01 (A), 29.01 (C), 36.08 (A), 38.07, 38.08, 38.09 (B), 38.18 (A), 38.18 (B), 38.19 (A) and 38.19 (B).

(g) The duties on matches mentioned at tariff heading No. 36.06.

(h) The duties on motor vehicles, and parts and accessories thereof, mentioned at tariff headings Nos. 40.10, 40.11 (A), 48.21 (K), 68.14, 70.09 (B) (1), 70.14 (A) (2) (b), 70.14 (B), 73.25 (A), 73.29 (A), 73.35 (D), 83.01 (A) (2), 83.02 (A), 84.06, 84.08 (A), 84.10 (A) (2), 84.10 (C) (1A), 84.11, 84.18 (A), 84.21 (A), 84.22 (A) (1), 84.22 (A) (3), 84.59 (C) (2), 84.61 (B), 84.63 (B) (2), 84.64, 85.01 (A) (1), 85.01 (D) (1), 85.02 (A), 85.04 (B) (1), 85.08 (C), 85.09, 85.15 (B), 85.15 (D) (2), 85.18 (A), 85.19 (A), 85.24, 85.26 (C), 87.01, 87.02, 87.03, 87.04, 87.05, 87.06 (E), 87.08, 87.09, 87.12 (A), 87.14 (A), 87.14 (B), 87.14 (C), 87.14 (D) (3), 87.14 (D) (4), 90.23, 90.24, 90.27, 90.28, 90.29 (B), 94.01 (A) (1) and 94.01 (B) (1).

(i) The duties shown as Special Charging Provisions Nos. 1, 2, 3 (spirits) and 7 (motor vehicles).

3. Application of Order

In order to determine the proper amount of duty chargeable on any goods to which the Order relates, duty must first be computed in accordance with the rates specified in the new Customs and Excise Tariff as operative on January 1, 1963, and this latter amount must then be reduced by one-tenth. The net amount represents the duty actually payable.

4. Special Charging Provisions

The one-tenth reduction applies to the duties shown as Special Charging Provisions Nos. 4 (Bottles or jars of glass, full), 5 (Electroplated articles), 6 (Package duty) and 8 (Used clothing) – pages xxxi-xxxv in the new Tariff. In the case of Special Charging Provisions Nos. 4 and 6 the reduction applies even where the commodity in the container is liable to a duty excluded from the scope of the reduction. The reduction does not apply to the duties shown as Special Charging Provisions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7.

5. Importation Under Licence at a Reduced Rate of Duty

Licences authorizing the importation of goods at a reduced rate of duty issued on and after January 1, 1963, will show the actual net rate of duty chargeable on the goods to which they relate whether or not the duty involved is one of those to which the one-tenth reduction referred to in this Notice applies.

6. Amendment Slips to New Tariff

An amendment slip to the new Tariff in operation on January 1 1963, dealing with the one-tenth reduction, may be obtained free of charge from the Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1. A further amendment slip setting out certain amendments deemed to be necessary to the new Tariff may also be obtained from the same source.

NORWAY

Removal of Import Restrictions

THE NOTIFICATION on page 54 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 4, 1963, included a list of goods remaining subject to import licensing restrictions after January 1, 1963. This list refers only to Part II of the Norwegian import list, and goods listed in Part I, the importation of which is regulated by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture, remain subject to import restriction (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 7, 1961, page 56).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of Competition

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of December 24, 1962, published the text of Regulation No. 153 for the Commission which provides for a simplified notification form of so-called 'exclusive concession' agreements, an announcement regarding certain exclusive agency contracts made with commercial agents which are not considered by the Commission of the European Economic Community to be covered by the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty of Rome, and an announcement relative to patent licence agreements (see *Board of Trade Journal*, dated January 4, 1963, page 52).

The following is an unofficial translation of the above Regulation and announcements. Attention is drawn to the fact that the only authentic texts are those issued in the languages of the European Economic Community.

Regulation No. 153 of the Commission
Completing and Modifying Regulation No. 27 of May 3, 1962
The Commission of the European Economic Community

HAVING REGARD to the provisions of the treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 85 thereof;

HAVING REGARD to Regulation No. 17 of the Council of February 6, 1962, and in particular Article 24 thereof;

HAVING REGARD to Regulation No. 27 of the Commission dated May 3, 1962, and in particular Article 4 thereof;

CONSIDERING THAT by virtue of Article 24 of Regulation No. 17 of the Council, the Commission is authorized to lay down implementing regulations concerning the form, content and other conditions of the notification provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation No. 17;

CONSIDERING THAT Regulation No. 27 of the Commission, made in application of Article 24 of Regulation No. 17, and more especially Article 4, paragraph 2 thereof, provides for the use of a Form B for making the notification;

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

CONSIDERING THAT it is appropriate to provide for a simplified form of notification for so-called 'exclusive concession' agreements which do not contain certain clauses especially liable to distort competition within the Common Market;

HAS ADOPTED THE PRESENT REGULATION.

Article 1

A paragraph 2 (2), worded as follows, shall be added to Article 4 of Regulation No. 27:

"However, the notification may be made in the form laid down in the simplified Form BI, shown in the Annex* (not reproduced here) when the conditions mentioned in this Form are fulfilled for so-called 'exclusive concession' agreements to which only two enterprises are parties, and

- in which one gives an undertaking to the other to supply certain products only to the latter for the purpose of resale within a defined part of the territory of the Common Market,

or

- in which one gives an undertaking to the other to buy certain products only from him for the purpose of resale,

or

- in which exclusive supply or buying arrangements of the kind described in the two preceding sub-paragraphs have been concluded between the two enterprises in respect of certain products for the purposes of resale.

As an exception to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, only one copy of Form BI need be submitted."

Article 2

This regulation shall come into force on the day following its publication in the *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes*.

This regulation shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State.

By the Commission,
Robert Marjolin,
Vice-President.

Brussels, December 21, 1962.

Announcement on Exclusive Agency Contracts Made With Commercial Agents

I. The Commission considers that contracts made with commercial agents, in which those agents undertake, for a specified part of the territory of the Common Market,

- to negotiate transactions on behalf of an enterprise,

or

- to conclude transactions in the name and on behalf of an enterprise,

or

- to conclude transactions in their own name and on behalf of this enterprise,

are not covered by the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Treaty.

It is essential in this case that the contracting party, described as a commercial agent, should, in fact, be such, by the nature of his functions, and that he should neither undertake nor engage in activities proper to an independent trader in the course of commercial operations. The Commission regards as the decisive criterion, which distinguishes the commercial agent from the independent trader, the agreement – express or implied – which deals with responsibility for the financial risks bound up with the sale or with the performance of the contract. Thus the Commission's assessment is not governed by the way the 'representative' is described. Except for the usual *del credere* guarantee, a commercial agent must not, by the nature of his functions, assume any risk resulting from the transaction. If he does assume such risks his function becomes economically akin to that of an independent trader and he must therefore be treated as such for the purposes of the rules of competition. In such circumstances exclusive agency contracts must be regarded as agreements made with independent traders.

The Commission considers that an 'independent trader' is most likely to be involved where the contracting party described as a commercial agent:

- is required to keep or does in fact keep, as his own property, a considerable stock of the products covered by the contract,

or

- is required to organize, maintain or ensure at his own expense a substantial service to customers free of charge, or does in fact organize, maintain or ensure such a service,

or

- can determine or does in fact determine prices or terms of business.

II. In contrast to what is envisaged in this announcement about contracts made with commercial agents, the possibility that Article 85, paragraph 1, may be applicable to exclusive agency contracts with independent traders cannot be ruled out. In the case of such exclusive contracts the restriction of competition lies either in the limitation of supply, when the vendor undertakes to supply a given product only to one purchaser, or in the limitation of demand, when the purchaser undertakes to obtain a given product only from one vendor. In the case of reciprocal undertakings there will be such restrictions of competition on both sides. The question whether a restriction of competition of this nature is liable to affect trade between Member States depends on the circumstances of the case.

On the other hand, in the Commission's opinion, the conditions for the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, are not fulfilled by exclusive agency contracts made with commercial agents, since they have neither the object nor the effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition within the Common Market. The commercial agent only performs an auxiliary function in the commodity market. In that market he acts on the instructions and in the interest of the enterprise on whose behalf he is operating. Unlike the independent trader, he himself is neither a purchaser nor a vendor, but seeks purchasers or vendors in the interest of the other party to the contract, who is the person doing the buying or selling. In this type of exclusive representation contract, the selling or buying enterprise does not cease to be a competitor; it merely uses an auxiliary, i.e. the commercial agent, to dispose of or acquire products on the market.

The legal status of commercial agents is determined, more or less uniformly, by statute in most of the member countries and by case law in others. The characteristic feature which all commercial agents have in common is their function as auxiliaries in the negotiation of business deals. The powers of commercial agents are subject to the rules laid down in civil law on 'mandate' and 'procuration'. Within the limits of those provisions the other party to the contract – who is the person selling or buying – is free to decide the product and the territory in respect of which he is willing to assign those functions to his agent.

Apart from the competitive situation on those markets where the commercial agent functions as an auxiliary to the other party to the contract, one has to consider the particular market on which commercial agents offer their services for the negotiation or conclusion of transactions. The obligation assumed by the agent – to work exclusively for one principal for a certain period of time – entails a limitation of supply on that market; the obligation assumed by the other party to the contract – to appoint him sole agent for a given territory – involves a limitation of demand on that market. Nevertheless, the Commission sees these restrictions as a result of the special obligation to protect each other's interests which exists between the commercial agent and his principal. Thus the Commission does not consider that they involve any restriction of competition.

The object of this announcement is to give firms some indication of the considerations which will guide the Commission in interpreting article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, as it applies to exclusive distribution agreements made with commercial agents. Generally speaking, this explanation will remove the incentive for firms to obtain a negative clearance for the agreements in question, and will make it unnecessary to have the legal position established by an individual decision by the Commission; moreover there is no longer any need to notify agreements of this nature. This announcement is without prejudice to any interpretation that may be made by other competent authorities and in particular by the courts.

(*Continued on next page*)

European Economic Community (*Continued*)

Announcement on patent licence agreements

I. On the basis of the facts known at present, the Commission considers that the following clauses in patent licence contracts are not covered by the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty:

A. Obligations imposed on the licensee which have as their object:

1. the limitation to certain of the forms of exploitation of the invention which are provided for by patent law (manufacture, use, sale);
2. the limitation:
   (a) of the manufacture of the patented product.
   (b) of the use of the patented process.
   to certain technical applications;
3. the limitation of the quantity of products to be manufactured or of the number of acts constituting exploitation;
4. the limitation of exploitation:
   (a) in time
   (a licence of shorter duration than the patent),
   (b) in space
   (a regional licence for part of the territory for which the patent is granted, or a licence limited to one place of exploitation or to a specific factory),
   (c) with regard to the person
   (limitation of the licensee's power of disposal, e.g. prohibiting him from assigning the licence or from granting sub-licences);

B. Obligations whereby the licensee has to mark the product with an indication of the patent;

C. Quality standards or obligations to procure supplies of certain products imposed on the licensee – in so far as they are indispensable for the technically perfect exploitation of the patent;

D. Undertakings concerning the disclosure of experience gained in exploiting the invention or the grant of licences for inventions in the field of perfection or application; this however applies to undertakings entered into by the licensee only if those undertakings are not exclusive and if the licensor has entered into similar undertakings;

E. Undertakings on the part of the licensor:

1. not to authorize anyone else to exploit the invention;
2. not to exploit the invention himself.

II. This announcement is without prejudice to the appraisal from a legal point of view of clauses other than those referred to at I(A) to (E).

Moreover a general appraisal does not appear possible for agreements relating to:

1. joint ownership of patents,
2. reciprocal licences,
3. parallel multiple licences.

The appraisal of the clauses referred to at I(A) to (E) is confined to clauses of a duration not exceeding the period of validity of the patent.

III. The object of this announcement is to give enterprises some indication of the considerations by which the Commission will be guided in interpreting Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty and in applying it to a number of clauses often found in certain patent licence contracts. So long as and in so far as such contracts do not contain restrictions other than those resulting from one or more of the clauses mentioned above, the Commission considers that they are not affected by the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1. Generally speaking this specific information will remove the incentive for firms to obtain a negative clearance for the agreements in question, and will make it unnecessary to have the legal position established by an individual decision by the Commission; moreover there is no longer any need to notify agreements of this nature.

This announcement is without prejudice to any interpretation that may be made by other competent authorities and in particular by the courts.

A decision is to be made later on the question of the application of Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty to clauses of the types mentioned above which are contained in contracts relating to joint ownership of patents, to the grant of reciprocal licences or parallel multiple licences, to agreements relating to the exploitation of other industrial property rights or of creative activities not protected by law and constituting technical improvements, and to any clauses other than those mentioned above.

This announcement is without prejudice to the interpretation of Article 4, paragraph 2, sub paragraph 2(b) of regulation No. 17.

IV. The undertakings listed at I(A) do not fall within the scope of the prohibition laid down in Article 85, paragraph 1, because they are covered by the patent. They only entail the partial maintenance of the right of prohibition contained in the patentee's exclusive right in relation to the licensee, who in other respects is authorized to exploit the invention. The list at I(A) is not an exhaustive definition of the rights conferred by the patent.

The obligation imposed on the licensee to mark the product with an indication of the patent (point I(B)) is in accordance with the patentee's legitimate interest in ensuring that the protected articles are clearly shown to owe their origin to the patented invention. Since the licensee may also make distinguishing marks of his own choice on the protected article, this provision has neither the object nor the effect of restricting competition.

The licensee's undertakings, mentioned at I(C), concerning the observance of certain quality standards for the protected products or for semi manufactures, raw materials or auxiliary materials, could not restrict competition which has to be protected (la concurrence à protéger) to the extent that they are intended to prevent the technically incorrect working of the invention. The undertaking to procure supplies of certain products can be left out of account, except when quality cannot be established by objective standards. In that case, such an undertaking has the same scope as quality standards.

The undertakings given by the licensee and mentioned at I(D) do not in any case have any restrictive effect on competition when the licensee retains the possibility of disclosing experience gained or of granting licences to third parties and is entitled to participate in the licensor's future acquisitions in the field of experience and inventions. With regard to undertakings given by the licensor concerning the disclosure of experience or the grant of a licence, as mentioned at I(D), these seem to be unexceptionable from the point of view of the law relating to competition, even without that limitation. Thus point I(D) only covers the obligation to disclose experience or to grant licences; this is without prejudice to the appraisal from a legal point of view of any restrictions imposed on the interested parties concerning the utilization of such experience or inventions.

By the undertaking mentioned at I(E) – not to authorise the use of the invention by any other person – the licensor forfeits the right to make agreements with other applicants for a licence. Leaving out of account the controversial question whether such exclusive undertakings have the object or effect of restricting competition, they are not likely to affect trade between member states as things stand in the Community at present. The undertaking not to exploit the patented invention oneself is closely akin to an assignment of the right and accordingly does not seem to be open to objection.

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Common External Tariff

THE *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities of December 17, 1962, published the text of a decision of the Council of Ministers dated December 3, 1962, making certain modifications to the Common External Tariff i.e. the tariff which will eventually be applied by the Member States of the European Economic Community on imports from non-member Countries.

The decision also lays down that any adjustments by Member States necessary to their present national tariffs on imports from non-member Countries as a result of these modifications shall take effect from January 1, 1963 for those in Table A and from July 1, 1963, for those in Table B.

TABLE A

(a) The additional Note 1 to Chapter 22 shall be amended as shown below:
I. For the purposes of heading No. 22.05:
A. The following products are regarded as 'sparkling wines' (sub-heading No. 22.05A):
(a) Products imported in bottles closed with a mushroom shaped stopper held in place by clips or other fastenings.
(b) Products imported in other forms and having a minimum pressure of 2 atmospheres, measured at a temperature of 20°C.
B. and C. (Unchanged).
(b) Tariff headings Nos. 10.05, 12.07, 15.04, 16.03, 20.06, 27.07, 33.01, 53.11 and 75.05 shall be amended as shown below:

Tariff Heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of Duty (autonomous)
10.05	Maize:	
	A. Hybrid, intended for sowing (a)	Free
	B. (Unchanged):	
	(a) (The existing note remains unchanged.)	
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Cinchona bark	Free
	C. to K. (Unchanged.)	
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined:	
	A. Fish liver oils:	
	I. Cod liver oil	6%
	II. Others	Free
	B. and C. (Unchanged.)	
16.03	Meat extracts and meat juices, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	A. Of 20 kg. or more	Free
	B. and C. (Unchanged.)	
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:	
	A. (Unchanged.)	
	B. Others:	
	I. and II. (Unchanged.)	
	III. Otherwise prepared or preserved, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	(a) Of 4·5 kg. or more:	
	1 to 5 (Unchanged.)	
	(b) Of less than 4·5 kg.	(Unchanged)
27.07	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; other oils and products as defined in Note 2 to this Chapter:	
	A. to E. (Unchanged).	
	F. Anthracene	Free
	G. (Unchanged.)	
33.01	Essential oils (terpeneless or not); concretes and absolutes; resinoids:	
	A. Essential oils, not terpeneless:	
	I. Of citrus fruit	(Unchanged)
	II. Others:	
	(a) of geranium, cloves, niaouli and ylang-ylang	5%
	(b) not specified	Free
	B. and C. (Unchanged.)	
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lamb's wool or of fine animal hair:	
	A. Containing at least 85% by weight of such textiles	13%
	B. (Unchanged.)	
75.05	Electro-plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis:	
	A. Unwrought, produced by casting or electrolysis, in any shape, including those cut off or cut out in a rectangular shape	5%
	B. and C. (Unchanged.)	

TABLE B

(a) Insert a new additional Note 2 to Chapter 22 as follows:
2. For the purposes of sub-headings Nos. 22.05 B III a and B IV a, only the following are regarded as wines with a registered designation of origin: Port, madeira, sherry, tokay (aszu and szamorodni) and setubal muscatel ('Moscatel de Setubal').
Entry under these sub-headings is subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin recognized by the competent authorities.
(b) The present additional Note 2 to Chapter 22 should be renumbered as Note 3.

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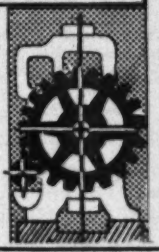

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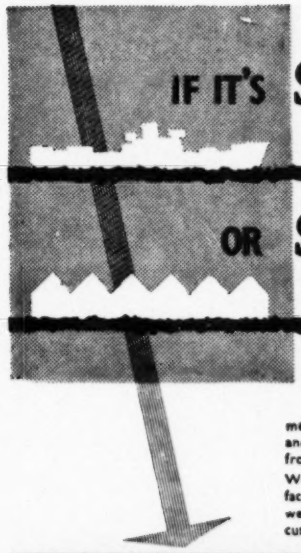

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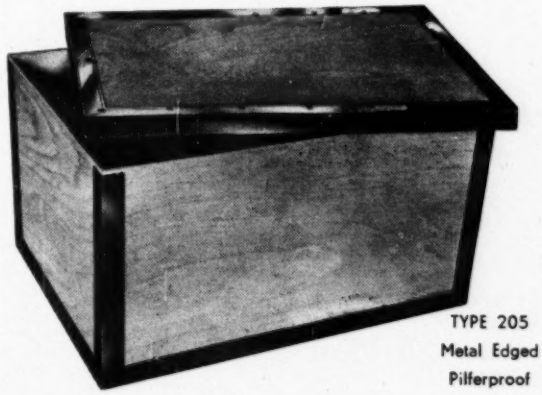

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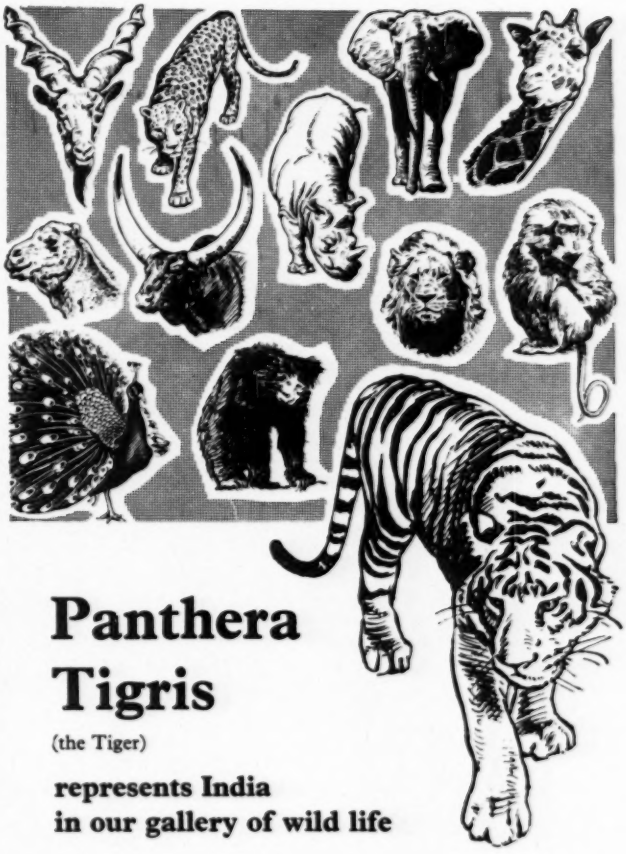

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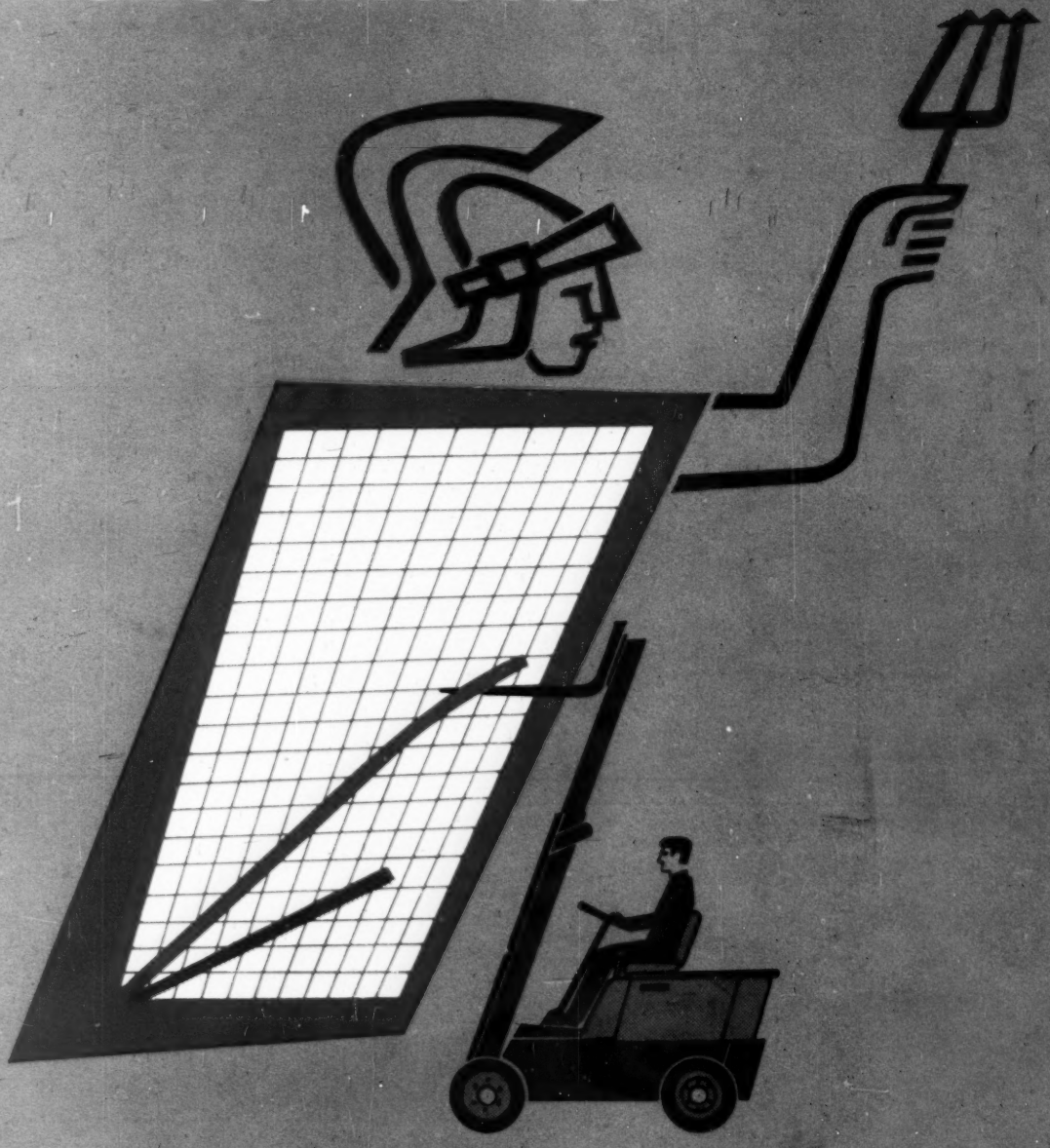

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